The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,734—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,,	907-8 ,,	550

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 7 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co , London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May. 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	H. Tete	8th Dec. 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 19th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,132	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS
SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.
BILLIARD ROOM.
The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. M. PHESANIA,
MERCER.
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

	Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	1	4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ANNUAL GRAND XMAS TREE.

A SINGULAR EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Rs. 5,000 in 25 valuable Prizes
@ Rs. 5 PER TICKET.
1,000 Tickets only.

For Prospectuses, Tickets and other information please apply to

MAX MINCK AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, LAHORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS !

NEW YEAR CARDS ! !

CORONATION CARDS ! ! !

From As. 2 to Rs. 3-8 Each.

MORENAS & CO.,

64, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1902, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1902.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1902-1903, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 22nd Dec. 1902 both days inclusive.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS CO., LD.

ધી સીંધ એંડ પંજાબ કાટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its registered Office, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1902.

2ND. To declare a Divident.

3RD. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

4TH To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th December, 1902, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on FRIDAY, the 12th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of about 7,000 TONS STEAM COAL, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1903.

1. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
6. The Tenderer must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 27th Nov., 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P. M. (Gun Fire) on MONDAY, the 8th of December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of about 500 TONS SMITHY NUTS, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1903.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts" The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST., C.E.,
Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 27th Nov, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another ......Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower pots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 402 DAMAGED BALES OF COTTON AT JAMSHED MILL, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jamshed Mill, Fergusson Road, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices, concerned—

402 full pressed bales of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of All Wool Cashmeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Serges, Venetians, Broadcloth, Flannels, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 6th inst, at 2 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, three cases woollen cloth consisting of all wool stripe and check cashmeres, Scotch tweeds, blue diagonal, serges, diagonal coloured coatings, twill coloured coatings, broad cloth venetian coating, corkscrew coatings, venetian cloth, coloured cricketing tennis flannels, fine serges, Bedford cords, fancy cotton suitings, shirting cloth, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 13 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 482 of 1902.

Chutoorbhooj Sewjee and another.................Plaintiffs

vs.

Abdoola Hoosein and another.................Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Chutoorbhooj Sewjee, who has been appointed by the High Court as Receiver in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1902, at 3 p.m., submit for sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in convenient lots to suit purchasers, the following goods, forming the subject matter of the above suit, viz—49 cases and 40 pieces of tape bordered nansooks, as under—

P 119
C H 1-60—49 cases each 150 pieces and 40 pieces loose tape bordered white nansooks, 39 inches.

For particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

The goods will be open to inspection by intending purchasers at the Rooms of the Undersigned four days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as table, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, sofas, chest of drawers, almirah, cupboards, iron and brass double bedstead with wire and cotton mattress, folding harmonium in glass case.

1 enlarging lantern, 1/2 plate size, with carrier for 1/4 plate.

1 D B Express 500 bore rifle by Isaac Hollis of London.

1 D-B B-L 12-bore rifle by R. S. Garden in leather case and 1 carbine.

1 brass and steel model engine with copper boiler, in working order, a good opportunity for amateur engineers.

28 boxes assorted sweets, such as toffees, Butter Scotch, Russian Toffee and Almond Rock.

15 1/2 dozen champagne in quarts and pints.

5 cases beer.

The property of C. E. Baldwin Esqr, consisting of best electroplate biscuit box, salad bowl, salvers, vegetable and hot water dishes by Mappin and Webb, Elkington, Peed and Barton and others, medicine chest, etc.

On account of the concerned—

36 cases Gold Crown brand Scotch whisky.

By order of the concerned and on account of the defaulting Indentor, Tayebally Allibhoy, ex s. s. Imperator—

D 1461 M B 501—563—1 case, 200 gross assorted card thread.

D 1461 M B 502—565—1 case, 103 gross assorted card thread.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hafiz Abdool Aziz, of Delhi—

H A A 8/8-60—3 cases, each 200 dozen pairs coloured glass bangles 1 7/8in. to 2 1/4in.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria.

1 second hand vis-a-vis.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Khatao Mansion" (first floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, Cutch silverware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's foot sewing machine, large ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th December, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the remaining plots by order of the Trustees, City Improvement Trust, will be RESUMED TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. on the sites.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods,

1 gold double case hunting watch by James McCabe.

1 gold double case hunting watch repeater, Swiss made.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of A. K. Shurufally,—

A. K. S.—1470-2—10 kegs small Crystals each 1 cwt.

Do. —2011-50—10 kegs Large Crystals each 1 cwt, Permanganate of Potash.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 brown waler, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong-built canoe shape landau, with rubber tyred wheels in very good order.

1 flea-bitten grey Arab, 14.1, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Cotton Press Co. Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices, concerned—

A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Commandant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

19 horses belonging to 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, consisting of Arabs, Persian and Walers suitable for riding, hunting and driving; about 16 pairs have been specially trained to double harness and are 14 to 15 hands.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th December, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 1st BHOIWADI STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on MONDAY the 15th day of December, 1902, at 4 30 p.m., sell by Public Auction the following landed property, on the premises, by order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of Natha Tokani, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Premjee Gopall and Ursson Bhagwan, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage dated the 16th February, 1899.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of 1st Bhoiwadi Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 11 and now under C. Ward Nos. 5203, 5304 and Street Nos. 48, 50 (It. containing by admeasurement (70 5 9) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Bhoi Jugjeewan Cullian, on the west formerly by the house of Bhoi Naroon Purshotam on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the said 1st Bhoiwadi Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Chitnis and Motilal, solicitors, High Court, at their office, No. 85 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned

SALE IN BOMBAY OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT MATHERAN.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re-Framjee Pallonjee Mistry, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1902, at 4 p.m at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Street, Fort Bombay, the following plot of land at Matheran.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement two acres and thirty-eight gunthas, be the same a little more or less and discribed and particularly denoted as No 59 in a certain Map or Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1902.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are thoroughly carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 7/8 ex	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	= plus 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/8	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 13/16	= — 5/16
2 months hence	21 13/16	= — 5/16
Spot in New York	47 1/4	= — 1
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	= plus 1/2
Berlin "	20·46 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 13·90 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 45·50 do. Bombay.
" ·60 do. Madras.

Rs. 60·00 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 11 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 62,80,000.

Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 60,00,000.

Extra allotments of Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,70,000 and on Madras for Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 4 1-16.

Sugar.—German granulated marks 9 1-2. Dec.-Jan. Tone firm.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £62-10.
Yellow Metal 5 3-8d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 30. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Tallow—Finest Australian Beef	......	36-6
Do do	Mutton...	37-6

Tone of Tallow Auction quieter.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed unsteady. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·54 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 27,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·41	4·40	4·40	4·40
—3	—4	—4	—4

Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·40	4·41	4·41	4·41
—4	—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	59,000 bales.
" Do. last year	57,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
" " Continent	43,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·50 — 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·25 — 10
Do. do. March	8·18 — 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 15-16
Futures month of March	8·12 — 7
Do. June	8·18 — 7
Tone at close	steady.

The Washington agricultural Bureau estimates the crop at 10,417,000 bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd December, 1902:—

Cotton	4,353 bales.
Wheat	16,309 cwts.
Linseed	1,063 "
Rapeseed	1,441 "
Gingellyseed	59,389 "
Poppyseed	144 "
Groundnuts	156 "
Castorseed	7,923 "
Rice	7,116 "
Myrabollams	1,038 "
Cottonseed	11,608 "

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 8
Bombay " "	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	57-14
Do. 17 1-2	58-14

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 3rd December 1902:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 26th November 1902		13,04,000
Do. Government Silver on do. do.		1,03,64,000
Total		1,16,68,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	Rs. 13,000	
Do. do. Government	23,39,000	
		23,52,000
		1,40,20,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	13,17,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	.....	
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar	1,00,000	
Do Reserve Treasury	16,00,000	
		30,17,000
Balance on evening of the 3rd December 1902		1,10,03,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	.....
Silver held on account of the Government	1,10,03,000
	1,10,03,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	11,22,000
Bullion belonging to Government	8,32,000
	19,54,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.	115
Shanghai	30	" "	160
Japan	30	" "	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 5

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.			
Linseed.—Tone firm.					
Ready	8	7			
Forward April-May	7	1			
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	to	5	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14	to	5	15
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	6			
Poppyseed.—Tone strong.					
Ready	8	4			
Forward April-May	7	7			
Castorseed—Tone quiet.					
Ready	24	8			
Forward April-May.	25	0	to	24 3-4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0			
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.					
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	4			
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37 1-2				
25 " "	37	0			
50 " "	35 1-2				
Black Kutnee	33	0			

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	22,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		
4·42	4·41	4·41		
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July. Aug**
4·41	4·41	4·42	4·42	4·42

COTTON.—Tone quiet during the day closing rather steadier. A small business estimated at about 2,000 bales is reported at Colaba in spot Cotton with prices about Rs. 1 lower than yesterday,

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths		Fine	F-G	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)		163	154	—	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)		164	156	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	...	164	156	...	do
Belati, M G	...	175	169	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	...	162	...	do
Domengaum Poolgaum	..	177	171	...	do
Oomra good staple	...	184	178	173	do
Akola	do				
Khamgaum	do	... 177	171	164	do
Karanja	do				
Broach	do	...	196	...	188 25 March

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unsteady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 7-8 ex.
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	21 13-16

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 3.

Thursday.—The weather depression in North-West India is still in existence but is in a very ill-defined and diffused disturbance. It is apparently lying over Sind and West Rajputana. Light showers have fallen in Baluchistan but no rain has fallen in Kashmir where, however, skies are cloudy, showing that conditions are still unsettled in the North-West Himalayas. Weather is disturbed in the South Bay and rain has increased in the South Peninsula. Madras has received 5 inches, Negapatam 4, Calicut, Cuddalore, Wellington 1 1-2; Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly one inch. The barometer has fallen briskly in North-East India and pressure is now normal or in defect over the whole country. The defect is moderate to considerable in the depression area in North-West India and on North Malabar and South Konkan Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH DECEMBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton second pickings commenced.

Delhi—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. C[illegible] arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Fair, sunny weather; cold at night; seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Weather cold. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and prospects much improved. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slightly on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Rajputana, Central India and at Sirsa, Jhansi, Deesa, Bombay and Jubbulpore. Gradients are steep on the west of the Peninsula and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are from N. E. to S. E. at most of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The deviations of the maximum from the normal are generally small, but the minimum is in excess in the Punjab, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, South Deccan and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay. The temperature ranged from 93° at Mangalore to 45° at Allahabad.

Cloud and Humidity—The sky is more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Deccan, Berar and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay. Humidity shows a general increase over the Deccan and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay.

Rain amounting to five and a quarter inches has fallen at Madras, two and three-quarters at Negapatam, over an inch at Calicut (1.35") and Trichinopoly (1·05"), and light to moderate showers at Cochin, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Weather.—The area of low pressure mentioned in yesterday's report is slowly shifting northwards and now lies on and off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin, where the weather is squally and slightly unsettled. This slow pressure area now affects weather to the north of Goa up to Veraval, where it will remain more or less cloudy. Conditions continue favourable for rain in Ceylon, at the southern stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. A small depression seems to exist to the W. N. W. of Jacobabad.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 4.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H S Strong Asstt Political Agent third grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twelve months from the 18th Dec 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M Leslie Crawford to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year to be computed from the 20th Dec 1902 in succession to Mr Harkisandas Narottamdas.

Mr J A Wallinker third grade Asstt Supt of Police has been allowed by the S cy of State for India an extension for five months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 2787 dated the 29th April 1902.

Pending the reversion from the Political Dept of Mr S L Batchelor B A, Oxon, I C S so much of Govt Notification No. 6948 dated the 4th Nov 1902 as relates to Messrs F X DeSouza and H D Rendall is cancelled with effect from Nov 24th before office hours and the following appointments are made:—Mr F X DeSouza M A, LL.M, Cantab, Barrister-at-Law, I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad; and Mr H D Rendall B A, Cantab, I C S on relief to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct under Sec 193 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that Mr Rendall shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

Mr A W W Mackie I C S Asstt Collr in the district of Dharwar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr Mackie is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other that the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The special leave on urgent private affairs for twenty-eight days from the 30th Sept 1902 granted to Mr C C Boyd I C S acting Judge Hyderabad in Govt Notification No. 6651 dated and Sessions Judge the 21st Oct 1902 is extended up to the 15th Nov 1902.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Capt P F Pocock 19th Bo Infy all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the first class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B and C I Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Khan Saheb Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria Mamlatdar taluka Ankleswar and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Broach to pass sentences of whipping.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Khan Saheb Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria with power to try case under the Opium Act I of 1878.

Liuet Col J S Ashby Asstt Political Resident Aden is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Dist of Aden and under Sec 10 of the Code to be the Dist Magistrate of that District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J A McIver third grade Deputy Collector to be Supdt Land Records and Agriculture Central Division vice Mr F B Young whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Political Dept and to continue to act as Supdt Photozincographic Dept: and Mr Ichharam Bhagvandas Personal Asstt to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to act as Supdt Land Records and Agriculture Central Division during the absence of Mr McIver on other duty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—November 28, at Tinnevelly, the wife of Llewellyn E Buckley, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

JAMESON—November 27, at the Itakhooli T E, Assam, the wife of Martin Jameson, of a son.

MITCHELL—December 1, at Harrington's Road, Madras, the wife of Grierson W Mitchell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—KENNEDY—December 1, at Calcutta Cathedral, by the Rev Canon Luckman, M A, and the Rev G C Stokoe, M A, the Rev W Lachlan Bell, M A, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, to Friede Macdonald, elder daughter of Archie Kenn Kennedy, Clifton, Bristol.

DEATHS.

CARTER—November 24, at Quilon, Travancore, Jany, the beloved wife of J Thompson Carter (of Blackburn England), Manager, Darragh Mill.

CROWLEY—November 28, at his residence, No. 14, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad, N-W P, India, Mr T P Crowley, Proprietor of the Firm Messrs. T Crowley & Co, Engineers, No. 1, Hastings Road, Allahabad, aged 74 years and 6 months.

LESLIE—November 26, at Trichinopoly, Rone, relict of the late Quartermaster-Sergeant J Edmonds, 45th Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment, the dearly loved aunt of Mrs J Leslie and sister of the late Mrs H Martin Millner, aged 70 years and 5 months.

WESTON—December 1, at Singell Tea Estate, Kurseong, Walter Keith Comley, the infant son of Mr and Mrs W S P Weston, aged 5 days.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 2, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba,
Bombay, 12th December, 1901.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co. have been Bazar Agents and General Purveyors for me for over three years, and have given me EVERY SATISFACTION, I can thoroughly recommend them as I have always found them attentive to their business.

W. MATHEWS, R. I. M.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5b. 52m. High water, 2-1m., 1-59a. Low water, 8-12m., 7-41a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
University Examination Results.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Shastri and Sabarmati left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Alexandria entered the dock on Tuesday.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 5,254, the daily average being 175. New admissions were 1,130. Parsees, 570; Hindoos, 2,661; Mahomedans, 1,475; Christians, 348. 41 children were vaccinated this month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th instant, respectively.

HOCKEY.—The following team will represent the Proprietary and Fort High School, Grant Road, in the game against the Education Society's High School, Byculla, on their school ground at Byculla to-day, commencing at 4 p. m. sharp:—M. D. Parakh, goal-keeper; J. K. Banaji, and T. B. Laha, backs; B. D. Karaka, D. R. Kamdin, and M. J. Patel, half-backs; A. Aziz, A. Razak, K. S. Davar, A. S. Razak, and E. N. Saklatwala, forwards.

THE BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At a special general meeting of the Broach Municipality held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, it was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Dr. Burjorjee Sorabshaw Mussiffos, that Khan Bahadur Eduljee Byramshaw Borriwalla be elected vice-president and chairman of the Broach Municipality. The proposition was carried unanimously.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—A Jail which is estimated to cost one lakh and seventy-seven thousand rupees is to be constructed at Jamnagar, Mr. Gopalji who has constructed several large works in Kathiawar and elsewhere including the Madras Railway, Tapti Valley Railway, and Nundbar Railway, has undertaken to do this work.—The plague in Rajkote and Gondal has much subsided and the people have already returned.—At Jetpur a case or two still occurs daily.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FORBUNDER.—During the month ending on 30th November the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 4,837. Among them the number of new admissions was 1,385, classified as stated below:—Hindoos—529 men, 195 women, and 372 children, total 1,096; Mussulman—103 men, 47 women, and 106 children, total 256; Parsees—6 men, and 6 women, and 13 children, total 25; other castes, 7 men 1 women and 8; children; total 645 men, 249 women, and 491 children. The average daily attendance was 161.

JUVENILE OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-inspector Fish charged Withoo Huri, a Hindu lad with stealing an umbrella of the value of Re. 1-12, the property of one Ghella Assarea. It appears that on Wednesday morning the accused entered the complainant's warehouse at Mandvi and walked off with the umbrella. He was subsequently arrested by the police on suspicion. As the accused had already been flogged for a similar offence, the Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory and to be kept there for three years.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major G. G. Carnegy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m:—

Grand March	Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	Guilaume Tell	Rossini
Intermezzo	Endoria	Andre
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FIRE AT JAIL ROAD.—At half past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in a room on the first floor of a house owned by one Ahmed Rahimtoola in Jail Road. The room was occupied by one Sowlia Arjoon, who with his wife and family, was aroused from sleep by the great heat in the room and saw the wooden partition, which divided his room from the adjoining one, and against which his fire place was built, on fire. The partition had been evidently set on fire by the breeze fanning into flame some of the hot embers left in the fire-place. The building is a very old one and mostly built of wood. The Municipal steamers appeared on the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was caused. The fire was completely got under within an hour. The damage to the house is estimated at Rs. 600 and to the property belonging to the tenants at Rs. 155.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Inspector Mayers yesterday charged Police Naik Shaikh Amir Dadamia and Hospital Assistant Ramkrishna Vithal Lad, with receiving a bribe of Rs. 31 on 29th November and 1st December. Mr. Sorabjee P. Kapadia defended the first accused. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, defended the second. The evidence showed that the buggalow Naseri arrived from Bushire to Bombay with a cargo of dates, rose water, &c. It was going back to the Persian Gulf and its Nakhoda Mirza Khamis, Ahmed Isa, mate, and crew had to pass the harbour medical examination. They got the money from the mate and stamped them on the back of the left hand, signifying that they had passed the examination. On Monday the second accused offered to the Inspector Rs. 100 to hush up the matter. The Inspector reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police. The hearing was adjourned.

SHRI VIDYA VILASI SUHRUD MANDAL.—The half yearly general meeting of this club was held on Sunday in the premises of Sheth Dheramsey Morarji Gokaldas, situate on the Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, and kindly lent for the use of the Mandal by the owner. Among the gentlemen invited there were present: Messrs. I. D. Munim, B.A., LL.B., T. R. Desai, B.A., LL.B., I. P. Parikh, B.A., H. N. Mehta, B. A., and others. The half yearly report of the Mandal was read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted. After the disposal of some other business the president of the meeting, Mr. I. D. Munim, B.A., LL.B., briefly explained the main aims and objects of the Mandal, which consist chiefly in the promotion of education and charity. After the usual ceremony of thanking the houseowner and the president, garlanding, and presenting bouquets to some of the gentlemen present, and the distribution of pan supari and attar the meeting dispersed after partaking of light refreshments provided.

KILLED BY A FALL.—At the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Babai, a Hindu girl, aged three years. The deceased was an orphan and was brought up by her sister Munjoola, who resided at Nowrojee Hill. Munjoola worked at Ralli Brothers godown at Musjid Siding Road. On Wednesday morning she went to work at the godown taking the child with her as usual. She left the child in a room on the first floor of the godown, and went to work upstairs. Leading out of the room in which the child was left playing, was a verandah with railing about three feet high round it. About noon Munjoola heard an alarm that a child had fallen down from the first floor into the street. She went down and found the child lying unconscious on the road. The child was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died the same evening, the cause of death being fracture of the base of skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Nasservanjee Rustomjee, Rustomjee Sorabjee and his wife Avabai Rustomji appeared to answer a charge of causing hurt preferred against them by Dhunbai Khursetjee, a Parsee woman. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Asavald, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. The facts were that on the 16th ultimo a son of the second accused beat a Hindu orphan girl about six years old who was under the protection of the complainant. Upon this complainant remonstrated with the third accused. An altercation ensued in which the other accused took part, and knocking down the complainant gave her blows, and struck her on her head with a stone which caused a bleeding wound. The Magistrate sentenced the first and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and the third of Rs. 10 only.

SPECULATION IN SILVER.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Narsapa Shidbram, aged thirty years. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of a Hindu merchant and worked at his "pedi" on Kalbadevi Road. The master did not stop in Bombay, and the deceased with another clerk used to manage the business. About ten days ago some silver speculators called at the firm, and demanded money which they said they had advanced to the deceased for silver speculation. The deceased admitted having been speculating in silver, but when called upon to write out the transaction he had made in the account books, he refused to do so. The books were then examined and it was discovered that over four hundred rupees had been lost by the deceased in the speculation. The deceased left home on Monday evening. The next day he was found lying unconscious in a temple at Ramwady. He was conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He died in the hospital subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A MUNICIPAL OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

BEFORE Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Narotamdas Brijvalabhdas, manager of the properties of Mr. Jekisondas Gangadas in Bombay, charged Khanderao Pandurang alias Khanduji, Sub-Inspector, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, in which Mr. N. Manghar, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Department, charged Mr. Jekisondas with omitting to carry out effectual drainage of his houses Nos 30—35, Shamsett Street, into the Municipal sewer.

Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

The complainant, in the course of his information, stated that the notice for the drainage work to be done was served on the 23rd July last by Khanderao Khunderao wished that the contract should be given to one Madhavrao Sakharam, whose charges were higher by about Rs. 300 than those of a Bora named Eusufali Alibhoy, a licensed plumber. He therefore gave the contract to the Bora plumber. On the 7th November last a summons was left in the shop of Eusufali during his absence. In obedience to the summons Eusufali attended the court, and informed the Magistrate that the work was in progress. But the Magistrate was not satisfied with the explanation, and issued a warrant of arrest against Mr. Jekisondas. When Mr. Jekisondas heard of it he referred the case to Messrs. Thakordas and Company, his solicitors. When the case was called on for hearing on the 10th November, the defence set forth by Mr. Jekisondas was that neither the first nor the second summons were served on him as alleged by the Municipality. The second summons was served upon Babaji, a servant of Eusufali, by Khanderao. Affidavits in support of the statment were produced in court, and the warrant was re-called and its execution stayed. It was discovered subsequently that the Municipal requirements had been complied with by Mr. Jekisondas, who was consequently discharged. During the course of the inquiry in the case Khanderao had made the following statements on solemn affirmation regarding the service of the summons in question, which complainant averred were false:—"I served the second summons in this case on the 7th on accused Jekisondas himself. I served him while he was coming down the stairs of his house at Bhuleshwar. That was at 8 a.m. Police constable 254 A. was then present with me. The sepoy served the summons on the accused. I pointed out Jekisondas to the sepoy. Jekisondas refused to sign the summons. I met him on the ground floor. Jekisondas took the summons in his hands. There were several strangers sitting on the "otla" when I served the summons."

Mr. Crawford, in reply to a question from the Magistrate, said that he would prefer to wait and see what case was made out by the complainant before filing a cross-complaint. He requested that the case should be proceeded with at once.

Mr. Davar said that his instructions were not complete, and the necessary documents were not yet with him. He, therefore, requested the court to adjourn the case.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

FORGERY OF A RAILWAY RECEIPT.

Khimji Tejsey a Hindu, was charged with cheating, forging a railway receipt, and using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. Kemp, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kemp, in opening the case for the prosecution, after reading the several sections bearing on the charges, said that the accused traded under the name of Jairaj Khimji, and the complainant Jairam Khimji under the name and style of Govindji Mohanji. They had several transactions, and the accused was indebted to the complainant to the extent of Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 9,000 were secured. On the 12th of November last, the accused presented a "hundi" for Rs 1,000 on a railway receipt for certain goods. The complainant paid the money and received from the accused the receipt endorsed in his favour. On the 13th the accused brought another railway receipt and demanded from the complainant Rs. 623 on it. The complainant paid the money and handed the two railway receipts to his servant to get the goods from the railway company. On the way the accused took the receipts back from the servant, saying that his master had asked him to make certain arrangements for the purpose of avoiding wharfage charges. The servant consented and gave the receipts to the accused, who altered the endorsement on the first receipt from Govindjee Mohanji to Bhimji Lakhamsy, a creditor of the accused, and the second receipt he endorsed fraudulently and dishonestly to one Hirji Rattansey, another of his creditors. The servant, on his return to his master's "pedhi," informed him of what had happened and the fraud was thus discovered, and the accused arrested.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the court adjourned until this morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 1,412 tons, Captain J H Sheriffs, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 993 tons, Captain H Tepe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 19th November, with a general cargo, and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 22nd November, via Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mrs Peters and infant and one deck passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Richard Grech 178		I Government

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	
H M S Abyssinia		Turret Ship
H M S Assaye	Comdr R M Lambert	Torpedo Gunboat
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy
H T Aurania 4019	King	Transport
Ionion 3337	Brown	Transport
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	—
4 Torpedo Boats		—

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Moshtari	1110	Davidson	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
St Irene	474	Clement			Bombay Co
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Rajputana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Robin			M M & Co
Coromandel	3783	Bennett			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Addenbrooke			P & O Co
Ischia	2966	Dodero			M M & Co
Rajah	2634	Liftwich	Calcutta		F R & Co
Nithsdale	2334	Hadden	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ismaila	2334	Hadden			W & A G & Co
Scindia	2376	Gimblett			M M & Co
Colaba	2050	Morton			M M & Co
Kola	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Okhla	497	Rickford	Karachi		M M & Co
Imani	3136	Skinner			M M & Co
Chindwara	2979	Peabody			K N & Co
Safari	1502	Cole			M M & Co
	993	Tepe			A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	6-12	F M & Co
B	Clan Macnab	1412	Sheriffe	Antwerp	4-12	F M & Co
C&R	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Jeddah	13-12	B& P S N Co
D	Mexican Prince	1953	Penrice	Marseilles	11-12	W&AG&Co
F	Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Mangalore	5-12	Shepd & Co
Alongside						
F	Shastri	79	Currim	Goa	4-12	Do
H&J	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	13-12	B & P S N Co
K	Shabnoor	2198	Raffin	Jedda	9-12	E Tajbhoy
M	Ashruf	2202	Newlw	Chittagong	5-12	H C Jocoub
N	Putiala	1998	Hirst	Zanzibar	6-12	M M & Co
O	Lombard	1638	Collingwood			J M & Co
P	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Hull	9-12	M M & Co
Q	Secunder	1036	Brebner	Mauritius	6-12	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Courland	760	Esmail	Gulf Ports	4-12	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Pekin	2592	Longden	Japan	6-12	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	17-12	P & O Co
8	Clydesdale	2296	Sharp	Hamburg	5-12	M M & Co
9	Alexandria	2194	Jones	Karachi	6 12	K N & Co
10&11	Goldenfels	2289	Breiting	Karachi	8-12	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Chellew	Aden	6-12	P & O Co
15	Methley Hall	2235	Haughton	L'pool	6-12	K N & Co
16	Caspian	2318	Young	Antwerp	17-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	5-12	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	6-12	Shepd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Chindwara s	Cole	Rangoon, Nov 22
	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, Nov 19

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Pemba s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Booldana s	Alexander	Calcutta, &c
	Surada s	Neilson	Calcutta
	Ula s	Tucker	Calcutta
	Shirala s	Hartley	Calcutta
	Clan Macnab s	Sheriffs	Antwerp

The st[illegible] Chhla, for C[illegible] er day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DECEMBER 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mombassa left to-day evening.

ADEN, DECEMBER 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Persia, with the homeward Mails of the 29th November, arrived here at 8 a. m. to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday; the 3rd inst., at 4 p. m., and she is expected here on Monday the 8th inst., at midnight.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—2,001 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co; 55 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 60 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 9 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy; 25 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—6,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 16,13 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,002 cwt cottonseed, M Ruttonsey.

Caspian s—6,100 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—2,400 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mexican Prince s—10,596 cwt teelseed, 5,021 cwt rapeseed, and 1,004 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt jowari, Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 6,000 cwt gingellyseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macnab s—200 cwt gum, G Sojpal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—10 bales twist, Sam Yee and Co; 150 cwt shark fins, R Dhunjee and Co; 250 cwt onion, G H B Sajun; 160 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 28 cases condiments, H P Sethna and Co; 750 cwt onion, H O Abba; 500 cwt onion, R M Jaffer; 111 cwt raisins, M Lookmanjee.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—50 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th December 1902.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File under Major D J Sharp, will parade behind the Town Hall at 3 30 p.m on Thursday the 11th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.

Dress:—Review Order, Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December 1902.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow afternoon, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Middle Ground, Fort, for drill at the 6-in B L Guns.

Dress:—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Sub-division No 2 Company:—No 887 Gr T Bradley.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergeant C F Spencer from 5th December 1902 to 4th January 1903.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-quarters, Nesbit Lane, on Friday, December the 12th. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member, and one Lady Re. 1. Non-members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Entertainment Committee, Sergt Long, Bombr Hunter, Gr Whitehead, Sergt Inst Solley and the Hon. Secy. Gr T S Dawson. Members are requested to apply early for tickets.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will be held to-morrow. H. W. 2-41 p.m., L. W. 8-19 p.m:—

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 2-15 p.m. Course No. 8—6·3 miles.

Yachts Handicap (Class B) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 13 (three times round)—5·7 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 2—6·6 miles.

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Entries for all the above races will be closed on Friday the 5th December 1902.

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LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND by 10-30 a.m., on TUESDAY, 9th December, 1902. should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Ganeshkhind, 1st December, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

THE POSITION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Now that our American cousins are buying up large tracts of land in Canada, and the President's Message emphasises the necessity of being on good terms with Newfoundland, the article from a St. John's correspondent in the columns of a London contemporary makes a timely appearance. Newfoundland, the oldest of British colonies, as the correspondent points out, holds a peculiar position in international politics, being on the one hand a subject of contention between France and Great Britain and on the other between Canada and the United States. By the Treaty of Utrecht certain rights were granted to French fishermen, the nature and extent of which are still in dispute. France subsidises the fisheries which are even then unprofitable, yet France persists in a policy of pin-pricks which will one day result in serious friction. The issue between the States and Canada arises out of the Bond-Blaine Convention which is now being revived as a result of the visit of the Newfoundland Premier, Sir Robert Bond, to Washington. The object of that visit was to re-open negotiations for reciprocity with the United States—a scheme which yesterday's telegram told us has the approval of President Roosevelt. For a long time past proposal has succeeded proposal for the union of Newfoundland with Canada. The financial crisis in the former colony came in the way, but of late the sentiment in favour of union has gained strength, and the lowering of the Canadian Tariff on English goods and the bounty of the fishermen has removed some of the more serious objections to federation. The St. John's correspondent, however, who writes to our contemporary, will not concede so much, and asserts positively that Newfoundland will have none of it. Canada, as is generally recognised, is influenced in her desire for union by commercial considerations only. Newfoundland for the word "union" reads "absorption," and is consequently reluctant to move from her present position. Canada wants reciprocity in fish products so as to get her fish into the United States markets free of duty. New England opposes such a proposition as being tantamount to killing her fish industry. Canada tried to hamper her by refusing her bait and bonding privileges. New England met this by offering Newfounland, under the Bond-Blaine Convention of 1890, what she refused to Canada. Canada protested to England which annulled the draft convention, and declared that Canada must have a chance herself to make such a Treaty. Meanwhile all concerned agreed to a "modus vivendi," granting the Americans the right to purchase bait on paying a licence. Canada has vainly tried to secure reciprocity since, and the friction between her and the United States has intensified. A joint High Commission was appointed, but it failed in its object because the States could make much better terms with Newfoundland than with Canada.

The High Commission met in 1898 at Quebec, and Canada was at a great disadvantage. The States can play off Newfoundland against Canada in the fisheries dispute. If Canada could lead Newfoundland into federation, it is anticipated that the abrogation of the baiting privilege to American fishermen would be the first result. This would force the American schooners to prosecute the industry under very serious disadvantages, for, without a fresh and abundant supply of bait, the venture cannot be made to pay. The outcome would be the collapse of the American fishery on the Grand Banks within a few years. With the then Canadian seaboard closed to them, we are assured they could not maintain themselves against their rivals. The bait question would furnish the lever which Canada wants against the States. The present bait contract is said to have cost Canada indirectly some millions through the commercial conditions it has created with the United States. Were Canada alone interested, she would dictate her own terms. The fisheries of Newfoundland are among the richest and most prolific in the world, and by the judicial employment of extra capital it is believed could be made to surpass anything in North America. Relatively Newfoundland's fisheries are much more valuable than those of either Canada or New England notwithstanding that her remoteness prevents her from marketing any of her catch fresh and at high prices as to the other competitors. Americans, Frenchmen, and Canadians have to procure in Newfoundland inshore waters the bait-fishes with which they catch the larger deep sea-fish. Americans and Frenchmen can trawl on the Grand Banks, these being beyond the three-mile limit. Newfoundland fisheries and those of Labrador are not open to them being within that limit. Bait which is essential to them they do not possess, and go to Newfoundland to procure it. The American trawlers are permitted to purchase bait after paying a licence fee, but the Frenchman is absolutely excluded. The Newfoundland fishermen cannot apply the policy of live and let live to the Frenchman. All they wish for is to drive him off the coast, and as a matter of fact they have almost succeeded. As we have before stated, but for the subsidies, the French fisherman would have to lay by his nets.

The advocacy of the union of Newfoundland and Canada gains strength from the fact that for strategic reasons it is desirable. The island is the most vulnerable point in America lying at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, dominating Canada's ocean trade, and threatening her with commercial paralysis. If, speculates the St. John's correspondent, by any adverse change, Newfoundland fell into the hands of the United States it would be an unequalled disaster for Canada. Yet St. John's is a land-locked port capable of being made one of the finest naval strongholds in the world. For the protection of Canada as well as of Newfoundland it is desirable that it shall be so disposed of. As our correspondent describes it : The entrance is through a cleft in the beetling cliffs, five hundred feet wide, and has a fairway forty feet deep. The hill-tops are six hundred feet above, and are crowned with old batteries which in by-gone days rendered the place impregnable. These defences it is urged could be modernised and made as effective as in the past. And here is a point to be remembered—the harbour contains the largest dry dock in North America, larger than that at Halifax where the United States battleships have latterly been docked. The dock is screened by the hills from an enemy's shot, while the altitude of the hill batteries would enable them to direct such a plunging fire on the unprotected decks of cruisers approaching the land as to compel them to keep beyond effective range. Working from the harbour it is calculated that a handful of cruisers could paralyse mercantile traffic. The future and the development of Newfoundland is a greater subject than the mere matter of union with Canada. With St. John's as a base it is asserted the British, American, or other naval authority in control of the island could provoke new complications in mid-Atlantic—having ten electric cables resting on her shores—the results of which would materially alter the outlook in the theatre of war elsewhere. The British Admiralty has at length begun to appreciate the value of Newfoundland, and has taken a wise step in the establishment there of a Naval Reserve. Newfoundland undoubtedly is, from a strategic standpoint, one of the most valuable of England's maritime possessions, and the sooner the authorities recognise the fact the better it will be for the people of that colony and for ourselves.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS. Yesterday the Oxford Authentics commenced the fifth match of the tour, being able, with the exception of Mr. K. J. Key, who has not arrived in India yet, to place their full strength in the field. The Authentics deserve the sympathy of all cricket lovers in this country for the series of misfortunes which have deprived them of the services of some of their best players in every match up to the Bangalore fixture. Arriving in India on the 14th November, only twelve strong, neither Mr. Key, the captain, nor Mr. Powys Keck being able to accompany them when they sailed from London on the 23rd October, they had to take the field in their first match without Mr. Hornby who was suffering from fever, and his batting and bowling were greatly missed. Since then the Authentics have experienced very hard luck in being deprived of other players through indisposition and injuries. Mr. Chinnery, who is considered the best bat in the team, was struck down by illness after the first day of the Presidency match, his valuable services being lost to the side in the three succeeding fixtures. In the Hindus' match Mr. Hornby, who although hardly in a condition to play cricket was obliged to don flannels owing to Mr. Chinnery's enforced absence, was completely done up by the end of the second day. Playing against the Parsees Mr. Clayton injured his thumb so severely that he was unable to take any part in the third day's play, and was obliged to stand down in the Secunderabad fixture. Mr. Williams in the same match strained himself in starting for a run in the first innings, and was afterwards greatly handicapped when he had to bowl. For the Secunderabad match the assistance of a local player had to be obtained, neither Mr. Chinnery nor Mr. Clayton being well enough to resume their places in the team, and by the end of the second day the team had suffered a further temporary loss in the person of Mr. Aspinall who got a slight touch of the sun. With such disheartening conditions to combat it speaks volumes for the pluck and keenness of the Authentics that they should have been able to give such fine exhibitions of cricket as those witnessed recently in Bombay and at Secunderabad, and all true lovers of the game will join us in wishing them immunity from further casualties during the remainder of the tour.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE figure around which the rate of mortality of the city appears to fluctuate is 47 per thousand per annum, and it appears of little value to attempt to draw conclusions from either increase or decrease in the rate. Last week, the rate of mortality was 47·04 per thousand per annum, a decrease of three points on the rate in the previous week, but for Bombay under present conditions a normal figure. There is nothing of an exceptional character to notice in the week's mortality. The number of deaths from plague was practically the same as in the previous week. The total was fifty seven below that of the corresponding week in last year and 23 above that of the five year's average. Mandvi recorded 17 deaths during the week, but in other plague centres the disease seemed to have subsided somewhat. At the same time it is noticeable that it is more widespread than has been the case for some weeks, and this cannot be regarded exactly as a satisfactory feature. Respiratory disease apart from phthisis were responsible for 142 deaths—a very high total when compared with either last year's figure or the mean total for the corresponding periods in the past five years. At the same time mortality from phthisis was exceptionally low, and there was a decrease of over 50 on the figures of last year. The number of deaths from diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases of the digestive system was practically normal, but fevers in the city continue to decline. There were only 46 deaths from malaria, for instance, last week as compared with 93 in the same week last year, and the average for the corresponding weeks in the past five years of 83. It is noticeable, however, that the number of deaths from measles has not decreased this week. And there are still evidences of an epidemic in some of the districts of the city. The state of the general health of the city may, however, be best judged from the fact that 77·5 per cent of the deaths which in all numbered 702 were due to causes which are preventible. Tarwadi, Mandvi, Dongri, Chowpati, and Byculla returned the highest death rates during the week. Among Europeans there were four deaths which is equivalent to a rate of 16·94 per thousand per annum.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY. All over the Presidency of Bombay the reaping of the late crops is proceeding side by side with the sowing of the rabi crops. The report for the week ended on Tuesday last shows that everywhere conditions are more or less satisfactory, and that as a general rule the prices of food grains are stationary, that there is plenty of water, and that the fodder supply is also adequate. In Sind the locusts which have now been conspicuous for some weeks are still doing slight damage. The rabi crops have been attacked in parts of the Kotri and Kohistan talukas of Karachi, wheat has been slightly damaged in Sukkur, and the standing crops generally have suffered from the same cause in Hyderabad. In Larkhana, the Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar the pest has appeared, but up to now has done no damage. Kharif is being rapidly garnered in all over the province, and cotton picking has also commenced in some places. The standing crops are thriving in Gujerat, and harvesting and sowing operations are nearing completion. There is no mention of the locust pest this week, although in Ahmedabad the plague of caterpillars which has been alluded to before is creating serious mischief among the young rabi plants. In the Konkan practically similar conditions prevail. The locusts are disappearing from the districts, and harvesting and threshing having been practically completed, agriculturalists are now giving most of their attention to the preparation of the land for the rabi crops. In the Deccan there are some complaints still that the rain supply has been inadequate. The district of Nasik is an especial sufferer in this respect so far as the Kalian taluka is concerned. However, as a whole, the Deccan has good supplies of both water and fodder, and the standing crops, with the exception of cotton in Poona, are looking very well indeed. The Southern Mahratta Country is also busily engaged in harvesting and threshing. There is plenty of water available, except in Satara, where several talukas complain of a deficiency. In other parts of the Presidency conditions are seasonable and the crops are doing well.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 2nd was 702; giving a death-rate of 47·04 per annum per thousand as against 52·93 the corresponding period of last year, and 47·67 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers ; 120, plague ; 2, small-pox; 34, measles; 0, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 43, phthisis ; 54, diseases of the nervous system ; 142, affections of the respiratory organs ; 42, diarrhœa ; 32, dysentery ; 35, still-born ; 85, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 31 ; Brahmin, 26 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 345 ; Hindu low caste, 91 ; Musalman, 150 ; Parsee, 18 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 19 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Budhists, 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 423, as against 268, the corresponding period of last year, and 252 the average over the past five years.

THE opening up of the Kabul Khel country by a military road has been postponed for the present. The tribes are said to be quite willing to keep the existing track open and to admit troops whenever Government desire to send them from Thall to the Tochi.

THE Manœuvres around Delhi are daily becoming of more interest as the movements develop. The advanced cavalry of the two forces came into contact north of Karnal on the 30th November. The Southern Cavalry dismounted and skirmished, but were outnumbered and forced to retire.

THERE is an interest other than the merely archæological in the discovery by Dr. Rudolf Herzog of a Temple of Æsculapius in the island of Cos. It is, curiously enough, extremely difficult, to say whether hospitals were at all general before the Christian era, though of course we know of the existence of one or two ; and the fact has been made a basis for much argument. It would seem from the inscription that this particular temple in Cos, was undoubtedly a hospital which was supported not by one State only, but by several.

THE latest information concerning the disturbances among the Shans of Northern Siam is to the effect that a party of 25 rifles with a Native Officer under the command of Lieutenant Stracey left Rangoon on the 15th November to proceed with Captain Drage, Political Officer, to the Siamese Border near Hawngluk. All is quiet on the Kengtung side of the border, but as the Siamese troops have advanced to within a few days' march of Hawngluk, Shan fugitives with their families and belongings are entering Kengtung, as well as French territory. The object of the Political Officer's tour is to help the Kengtung Shans in watching the border to prevent any dacoits or other undesirable characters from entering, and also to co-operate in the settlement of border matters with the Siamese authorities and to reassure the Siamese. Wild and exaggerated alarms are current of the reported contemplated invasion of North Siam by Kengtung Shans.

IT may be noted that there are in India several hundred Boer prisoners who still obstinately refuse to take the oath of allegiance. They are of the "fanatical" class, if such a term is permissible ; but what they imagine will be gained by their obstinacy, it is impossible to say. They know quite well that their generals who kept the field to the last have declared themselves loyal British subjects, and have urged their late followers to accept the new position without any reserve : so there can be no justifications for the attitude of the irreconcilables in this country. These may come round to a more sensible frame of mind as they see their fellow-prisoners, who have taken the oath, departing for South Africa ; and it is to be hoped that the sullen fit will die out, for that Government do not wish to be saddled with prisoners for an indefinite period. Men of this stamp, says the "Pioneers,' cannot expect very considerate treatment ; and if they remain in India for another summer they might well be kept in the plains as a salutary lesson for them. They would, after all, be no worse off than the British soldier who is serving his country,

THE immense waste of food in the large towns of England has been exercising the "Lancet," and it attributes the destruction of the quantities of fish and meat to the backwardness of the system of cold storage. But if the waste of food is excessive and lamentable, the consumption of bad food is a degree worse, from the point of view of a medical paper, if not of economics. One of the smaller reasons why so many sellers of fish and meat, at least in the poorer quarters risk the staleness of their stuff is that the people are content to buy it when it is more or less unfit for food. It is not so in the Jewish quarters. To give the figures dealing with the amazing haul of herrings at Yarmouth conveys no idea to the average mind, which refuses, to grasp the millions employ. One small detail, however, enables one to realise the enormous quantity of fish. All the salt in Yarmouth and the neighbourhood has been used up for curing them, and special trains, bringing nothing but salt for this purpose, are now on their way from the Cheshire salt district to enable the Yarmouth people to take advantage of the extraordinary take. One would think all the herrings in the North Sea had come to the nest.

IMPRESSIONS OF CELEBRITIES.

SOME biographical sketches written by Miss Henriette Cockran, and published three or four years ago in "Temple Bar," were so good in style and substance that many a reader must have wished for more of them. A few of those sketches are re-published in this bright and amusing volume, which, for the rest, is entirely new. The Celebrities of whom Miss Cockran writes include a great many of the foremost men of letters and artists of the last half century : Thackeray, Browning, Dickens, Jessi, White, Mario, Count Alfred de Vigny, Cobden, Professor Blackie, Mrs. Lynn Linton, D. G. Rossetti, Professor Clifford, Ruskin, Leighton, Cardinal Manning, G. F. Watts, R. A., Ellen Terry, Leslie Stephen, and Mr. Richard Whiteing whose new story, "The Yellow Van," is just beginning in "The Century Magazine."

STORIES OF THACKERAY.

The sketches are all that one understands by the word crisp. They are short, vivid, straight to the point. There are scores of them. And perhaps the best are the two or three of which Thackeray is the subject. Every lover of Thackeray will thank the authoress for her impressionist portraiture of him. Miss Henriette Cockran was a child, living with her parents in Paris, when she first saw the author of "Vanity Fair." Her anecdotes of him are chiefly concerned with his love of children and his boyish sportfulness when among them. Meeting her with her father one day in Paris streets, and observing her interest in the window of a cake shop, Thackeray called out,

"Come with me, and choose what cakes you like best to eat. I see a grand display of open fruit tarts on that big table."

Mr. Thackeray conducted me solemnly to the spot.

"Now, eat as many as you can devour, while I have a talk with your father outside."

I suppose I was a greedy little girl, for I remarked,—

"How nice to be always hungry, and always to have as many tarts as one can eat !"

Mr. Thackeray's spectacles twinkled with fun.

He left me, and while I devoured the cakes I saw Mr. Thackeray go towards a very poor, delicate woman, holding in her arms a wretched baby. She was leaning for support against a tree, evidently in great destitution. He walked up to the woman, talked to her, and I saw him slip a five-franc in her hand.

He re-entered the shop with my father.

"Dear old plum-cakes !" exclaimed Mr. Thackeray, "how they remind me of my schooldays." He took off his hat and bowed comically to them. When going out of the shop he presented me with a big one wrapped up in paper.

On another day Thackeray, "the good giant," took out his little friends for a drive through Paris, because they had fallen out with their nurse. He told them a story of a giant who had a bed made of chocolate, which he licked continually ; pillows of sponge cakes ; blankets made of jellies ; chairs made of delicious bon-bons—how we envied this personage. The fiacre stopped in front of a patisserie, and we all had cakes and bon-bons. I remember Mr. Thackeray pulled a large red silk pocket handkerchief out of one of his pockets and wiped our faces. Small wonder that he was our king of men.

In London, when the authoress's little sister fell dangerously ill, Thackeray used to "bring her delicacies of every sort to tempt the appetite of the young invalid," He held out for old sherry, as against the doctor's claret.

One day Mr. Thackeray walked up to our house carrying a rug of very bright, pleasant colours under his arm, which he himself laid down on the floor of my sister's room, thinking it would tend to raise her spirits. With children he was always delightful ; with older or unsympathetic people he could be satirical, cold, and cynical. He one day remarked to an acquaintance, in my mother's hearing, that he only liked "second-rate books, second-rate women, but first-rate wines." I often wondered if he was sincere when he uttered this remark.

Speaking, in more general terms, of the great novelist's temperament and character, Miss Cockran says: Mr. Thackeray suffered at times from mental depression, I heard my father say so more than once. He had a soft, low voice, and the most delightful smile. To ordinary acquaintances he was cold, dignified, impassible, but with a friend he was grave and sincere, and my father often remarked, unrestrainedly expansive. He would then unveil, his inmost thoughts, his secret and sacred feelings, but in his most attractive mood, he should be seen with little children.

And again : As I study Laurence's portrait of Thackeray hanging in our study, I see in it a look which is almost scornful, in a measure. Perhaps he had now and then an expression of proud unmitigated scorn, but it was scorn based on exquisite tenderness, on sympathy with some wrong which had provoked it.

"COLONEL NEWCOME."

The authoress also gives us a most interesting glimpse of General Carmichael, the original of Colonel Newcome. She was staying with the Carmichaels.

I recollect distinctly on the day of my arrival at Hyndford House seeing a poor woman almost in rags standing in the door-way. She had a baby in her arms ; both were shivering. The General was putting over her shoulders what seemed to me to be a plush table-cover with roses embroidered on it. When he caught sight of me the old warrior blushed; he gave her a parcel, and put in her hand a shilling. The poor woman then disappeared, and the General whispered. "Don't betray me to my wife or I shall get such a scolding, and will never hear the end of it ; but the fact is, the woman was perishing of cold. I could not find a shawl or cloak anywhere, so I removed the cloth from my study table. I shall buy another one presently ; but, damn it all, a woman's life is more important than a table-cloth ! But not a word of this, or I shall catch it from my wife."

I promised secrecy.

At dinner that evening the General asked me if I would drink his raspberry wine.

"I make it myself," he exclaimed with a tone of exultation in his voice. "It is so wholesome and cheap ; damn it, what more can any one want in this world ?"

I did drink it without making a grimace ; it was a most abominable concoction ; it had a flavour of vinegar, decayed fruit, and pepper, etc. In order to please the dear old warrior I asked for a second help of "the General's wine," as it was called in the household.

The anecdotes about Browning relate principally to him as a "Society" man. One evening, in his house at Warwick-crescent, he expressed his indignation against some anonymous offender in the following terms :

I am a bit annoyed to-night for I have been reading an unpleasant article in a magazine about myself, accusing me of being always seen in "gilded salons" amongst the great and wealthy. I should like to rub the writer's nose in this article. What on earth can it concern him if I am fond of society ? What has that to do with the quality of my work ? The fool ! What a lot of asses there are in this world to be sure. I do like to be with refined people who appreciate me ; it is a pleasure ; wealthy people have leisure to read, and their houses are pleasant.

BROWNING.

As Miss Cockran knew Browning "more or less all my life," the following estimate of him is noteworthy :

He was affectionate, almost gushing, to people he liked, and had a number of lady worshippers —young, middle-aged, and elderly ; they were mostly widows. It amused me to watch his behaviour to each and all. He liked them for different qualities and varieties of disposition. They were all wealthy women, and he managed to get the best from all of them. He paid them visits at their different beautiful places on the Continent. was always pleasant and tried to make others happy. His exuberance of manner which amounted to gush, was a part of himself ; mere acquaintances were often deceived by it imagining that Mr. Browning, for some unaccountable reason, had taken a particular fancy to them. I recollect one afternoon when visiting mutual friends, a wealthy American widow rushed in exclaiming, "I thought till to-day that Mr. Browning only cared for me platonically, but such is not the case, I assure you."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

ENGLAND'S THREAT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House, said Government's opinion was that the imposition of countervailing duties or the prohibition of the importation of bounty-fed sugar was not inconsistent with the provisions of the most-favoured clause. Russia was informed in 1899 of that view, but if Russia was unable to agree therewith Great Britain was prepared to denounce the Treaty of Commerce of 1859. Russia did not reply to this.

THE SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

MINISTRY AGAIN RESIGNS.

A SHORT-LIVED GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

[On November 10th Senhor Sagasta tendered to the King of Spain the resignation of the entire Cabinet. The next day his Majesty gave Senor Sagasta a free hand in the reconstitution of the Cabinet. It was stated that Bills relating to the reform of the Penal Code and the suppression of the affidavit would be withdrawn.

Senor Sagasta endeavoured to form a Liberal concentration Cabinet, containing a little more of the democratic element than the previous Ministry. In this, however, he failed owing to a disagreement with Senor Romero Robledo. The situation became more and more complicated, and Senor Sagasta then began the task of forming a homogeneous Liberal Ministry. A telegram dated November 16th stated that he had succeeded in forming a Ministry in which his principal colleagues were the Duke of Almodovar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Moreset, Minister of the Interior; and General Weyler, Minister of War. The Duke of Almodovar and General Weyler were members of the previous cabinet, and each retained the portfolio he held therein. Apparently Senor Sagasta has found it impossible to continue the Government, and he and [illegible]lleagues have again resigned.]

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

BRITISH WARSHIPS DESPATCHED.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN CRUISERS.

Four British warships have left Bermuda for Venezuela. Two more will follow.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The German cruisers have arrived at La Guayra.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

A PROPOSAL QUICKLY DROPPED.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FIRM ACTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The correspondence which has been issued regarding the evacuation of Shanghai shows that Germany agreed to simultaneous evacuation, but proposed to Britain that China should engage not to grant to any Power special advantages above or below Shanghai. Lord Lansdowne replied saying he believed that the principle of the open door was sufficiently safeguarded, and strongly deprecated the German proposal.

Count Metternich informed Lord Lansdowne that Germany dropped the proposal which he explained was not specially directed against Great Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Shanghai correspondence has evoked severe criticism of German methods of diplomacy. All papers, including the "Daily News," congratulate Lord Lansdowne on his action in the matter, while several refer appreciatively to the manner in which Japan supported Great Britain.

THE WAZIRI OPERATIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Waziri operations did not involve any permanent addition to military expenditure.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PASSED THROUGH THE COMMONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The House of Commons has read the Education Bill for the third time. The voting was 286 to 134.

The House of Lords at a special midnight sitting read the Bill for the first time.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREECE.

DISORDERLY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Owing to disorderly Delyannist demonstrations troops are patrolling the streets of Athens.

M. Theotoki's residence is guarded.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Colonel Mahomed Ismail, Afghan envoy, arrives at Simla this morning and proceeds later on to attend the Delhi Durbar.

It is stated that a number of well-behaved prisoners, both Civil and Military, are to be released in connection with the Delhi Coronation celebrations.

The Honours' List will be issued at Delhi on New Year's Day.

Our Bhownagar correspondent states that the Rana Saheb of Porbander will leave Pordander for Delhi in a special train on the 9th instant. He will be accompanied by a retinue of about three hundred.

A special train conveying the Nawab Saheb of Junagad and his retinue will start from Junagad at 10 p. m. on the 25th instant.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

It is understood that the officiating appointment of Mr. Bourdillon as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been extended to the middle of January next.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A HORSE.

Mr. George Hynd, a gunny broker, was thrown from his horse, in Calcutta, to-day, fracturing his skull, but is doing well.

LECTURE ON ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

The hon. Mr. John Perrett, who is proceeding to represent the United States at the Delhi Durbar, lectures here about the 15th instant on St. Louis Exhibition.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The numbers under famine relief in India fell last week to 23,897, a reduction of six thousand in seven days. Almost the whole of those remaining are infirm, aged, and children.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

A press communique states that the Commission which meets in Madras next month is to discuss:—(a) The best means of linking Mysore with Southern India; (b) Podanur-Palni (or Dindigul connection); (c) The suggested conversion to the metre gauge of everything west of Erode or Podanur. Mr. Hebbert presides, and the Ceylon Government will probably be represented.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA DOCTOR.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Doctor G. R. Ferris, one of the best known medical practitioners in Calcutta, died here this morning. The funeral takes place at Circular Road Cemetery this afternoon.

THE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Azerson, C.S., becomes Accountant-General, Kashmir, vice Mr. Pritchard, who goes to Allahabad as Deputy Accountant-General.

Mr. C. Hitchcock, District Locomotive Superintendent of Railways, has been permitted at his own request to resign the Government Service with effect from the 24th instant.

Mr. J. D. Latouche from leave, is posted to the Ranaghat-Moorshidabad Railway, and Mr. T. A. Hindmarch to the North-Western Railway.

HEAVY RAIN IN MADRAS.

RACE MEETING ABANDONED.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

Heavy rain fell again last night, so the winter meeting of the Madras Race Club has been abandoned. It may be held at the end of January.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Six inches of rain fell last night in Madras. The town is flooded, and the races have been postponed.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

Orders have been received in Madras from the Commander-in-Chief to form a company of Electrical Engineer Volunteers here to work the search-light to be erected at the north of the harbour. The company will be 46 strong all told, and will be added to the Madras Artillery Volunteers.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN NEAVE.

PRIVATE ABBOTT EXECUTED.

BELGAUM, DECEMBER 4.

Private Abbott, of the Warwickshire Regiment, who was sentenced to death by a court-martial for the murder of Captain Neave, last September, was hanged this morning in the presence of all the troops in the garrison.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

WITH THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

PANIPAT, DECEMBER 2.

The advanced cavalry of the two forces have come into contact with one another north of Karnal. The Southern Cavalry dismounted and skirmished. They were eventually outnumbered and forced to retire.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks' Infantry Brigade, composed of the 6th Jats, 7th Rajputs, and 1st and 3rd Gurkha Rifles, together with one company Mounted Infantry from the Corps Troops, and the 34th Punjab Pioneers, and the 54th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, added to the Brigade from the Divisional Troops, made a forced march to-day of 23 miles in nine hours, inclusive of halts.

The Umpire Staff camp is now at Panipat, where Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood has arrived, and where Lord Kitchener is also expected in a few days.

The area of operation has now a frontage of 36 miles, the western limit having been extended westward eleven miles.

Colonel Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, who was Recording Officer, Southern Army Headquarters, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Northern Army.

Colonel McRae, 45th Sikhs, has taken over the Command of the 1st Brigade, Colonel Pearson having been placed on the sick list. Lieutenant McRae has been appointed his Orderly Officer.

WITH THE NORTHERN ARMY.

BARODA CAMP, DECEMBER 2.

The forces came in contact on the morning of 30th November. The Guides Cavalry drove the Southern patrol from the bridge of Uchana, four miles north of Karnal and forced two troops to evacuate Karnal.

Colonel St. J. Gore has relinquished his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry on account of illness. Colonel Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed in succession.

In the autobiography of Mr. Alexander Grant, published by Mr. Murray, a not generally known incident connected with the Duke of Wellington is recorded. It was remarked by Lord Dalhousie that nothing short of a great victory or a great reverse was sufficient to create in English Society even a transient interest in the affairs of India. When the news of the bloody action of Ferozshuhr arrived, there was great consternation in the Ministry; at best, it was a drawn battle. Sir Robert Peel was much affected at the Council taking a most gloomy view, when the Duke, lighting up, said: "Make it a victory; fire a salute and ring the bells," and so it was ordered and done. On this occasion the Duke said: "You must lose officers and men if you have great battles. At Assaye I lost a third of my force." His policy was a true one.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCIDENT AT THE SAMISHI STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 4.

The Southern Mahratta Railway mail met with an accident at the Samishi station where some of the carriages were derailed, and as a consequence a lady and gentleman are stated to have been somewhat hurt. The mail was delayed two hours.

THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A vs. THE ROYAL SCOTS.

A team of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Royal Scots met in the second round of the Poona Hockey Tournament this evening. A good game was witnessed. The Scots scored a goal in the first half period. The Young Men's Christian Association scored, equalising the goal in the second half.

The goal scored by the Scots was objected to by the Y. M. C. A. Captain on the score that it was scored seven minutes after the half time should have been piped, the referee, Lieutenant Marshall, forgetting to blow the whistle at the proper time.

The matter has been placed before the Hockey Tournament Committee.

THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

INSPECTION BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL

Surgeon-General Machonochie, Indian Medical Service, inspected the Sassoon Hospital to-day.

BURGLARY AT POONA.

POONA, DECEMBER 4.

The bungalow of Mr. Prior, the Educational Inspector, was broken into early this morning, and a gold watch and other valuables were stolen. Mr. Prior saw the thieves, but was not able to capture them.

THE OXFORD AUTHENTICS IN INDIA.

VISIT TO BANGALORE.

AUTHENTICS vs. THE MYSORE STATE ELEVEN.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 4.

This match was begun at Bangalore to-day in cool weather. The Authentics were still without the services of Clayton who remained at Secunderabad, and Aspinall also was left there having an attack of fever. The side was completed by Chinnery and Powys-Keck. Hollins lost the toss. Bangalore batted first. Williams bowled finely all through the innings, getting nine wickets. Chinnery hit splendidly, getting five sixes and ten fours. The Authentics had a lead of 103 at the end of the day's play. Kanaka Rutnam bowled very steadily and kept a good length. The fielding and catching on both sides were excellent. Rain stopped play for the day. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

BANGALORE.

FIRST INNINGS.

Captain Barstow, c Hayward, b Williams	26
Green, c and b Williams	11
Jayaram, c Headlam, b Williams	9
Moor, b Williams	4
Richards, c Ridley, b Williams	13
Gosling, b Williams	19
Robertson, b Williams	14
Captain Madden, c Chinnery, b Hornby	1
Kanaka Rutnam, b Williams	3
Leonard, c Tompkinson, b Williams	2
Waters, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	205

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	18	4	58	9
Powys Keck	10	3	20	0
Hayward	4	1	19	0
Hornby	3	1	4	1

AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Chinnery, c Waters, b Kanaka Rutnam	90
Hollins, c Jayaram b Kanaka Rutnam	0
Kershaw, c Waters, b Barstow	13
Hornby, c Richards, b Kanaka Rutnam	23
Williams, c and b Waters	7
Raphael, c Gosling, b Richards	21
Hayward, c and b Kanaka Rutnam	21
Tomkinson, st Green, b Kanaka Rutnam	22
Headlam, not out	3
Ridley, b Richards	0
Powys Keck, c Moore, b Richards	0
Extras	9
Total	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Richards	20	5	84	3
Kanaka Rutnam	21	4	45	5
Barstaw	4	0	32	1
Leonard	4	0	21	0
Waters	6	1	15	1

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

ARRIVAL AT AGRA.

AGRA DECEMBER 4.

After dinner last night the Viceroy and party visited the Reservoir, which is overlooked by the Kesho Bhawan. The former was most tastefully illuminated. In the centre of each of the three sides of the Reservoir was a message of welcome standing out from the blaze of light. At the same time an exhibition of fireworks took place. The illuminations were planned by the Sub-Collector, and added considerably to the effect of a naturally picturesque place.

This morning the Viceroy and party visited various Bhawans and the fountains. A feature in these gardens is that their number necessitate an elevated cistern which takes one week to fill and two hours to empty when the fountains are in full play.

At 11-30 the Viceroy took leave of Major and Mrs. Straton, and the party drove to Muttra, twenty-one miles distance. The road, as in the drive of yesterday, was watered throughout. On arrival at Muttra the Viceroy was met by Mr. Trethevy, Collector, with whom the party lunched, leaving later in the afternoon for Agra, at which place, on arrival, they were met by the Commissioner, General Lorne Campbell, and Mr. Cobb, Collector.

The Viceroy drove to the Taj Mahal to inspect the alterations ordered previously.

To-night the party leaves Agra for Delhi, thus ending a very successful and interesting tour through Rajputana. The arrangements throughout the tour have been admirable.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant John Christian Pringle resigns his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain Edward Herbert Hart of the Great Indian Peninsula Volunteers.

The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—Band-Sergeant J. W. Reilly, Sergeant W. H. Daw, Sergeant W. Pope, Corporal W. G. Morton, Volunteer J. M. Armstrong, Volunteer S. Grubert, and Volunteer X. S. Walles.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—Colour Sergeant T. Smith.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Volunteer M. X. D'Souza.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Volunteers.—Armourer-Sergeant J. Whitby, Volunteer C. D'Souza, Volunteer J. F. Pereira, and Reservist V. Fernandez.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers,—Honorary Captain and Paymaster A. D. Rollo, Colour-Sergeant C. W. Martin, Corporal J. Banks, Corporal F. J. D'Cruz, Corporal J. German, Corporal S. Jab, and Lance-Corporal J. F. Fernandez.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Sergeant R. D. J. Hodgson.

THE LATE CANON FARIA.

IMPOSING FUNERAL.

THE obsequies of Canon Agostinho Mariano de Santanna Faria began yesterday at 3 p.m. at the Dabul Church, and were of a most imposing character. His Grace Archbishop Dolhoff, his Grace the Bishop of Damaun, and over 100 priests of both the jurisdictions, many of whom had come from great distances, took part in the solemn ritual. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The avenues to the church were blocked up, and members of both the jurisdictions attended to the number of 8,000 people. All the conspicuous members of the Portuguese community were also present. The various confraternities attached to the church attended in full strength. Two bands were present and played the Dead March from Saul and other dirges. The confraternities with their banners and respective insignia lined the whole of the street leading to the church. At 4 o'clock the funeral cortege left the church amidst the solemn strains of the Dead March from Saul. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of priests, who carried it through the throng of people near the Girgaum Tram terminus. The concourse was so great that traffic had to be suspended close to the tram terminus where the coffin was deposited in the hearse. The procession of carriages was about two miles in length, and all along its march thousands of curious people edged the road side as far as Parel. At the Matunga cemetery a large number of people had gathered before the arrival of the cortege. It was half past six when the hearse arrived at Dharavie. The coffin was then carried in procession, accompanied with band to the chapel of the cemetery where the final ceremony was conducted by his Grace the Bishop of Damaun. The remains were buried in the chapel at the foot of the altar, in the presence of a sorrowing multitude. A special train was run by the B. B. & C. I. Railway from the Charni Road Station to Matunga.

INDIAN CURRENCY REFORM LEAGUE.

AN Indian Currency Reform League has been formed in Bombay and the following statement of its aims has been circulated by its organizers:—

The grievous effects of the artificial currency system, adopted by the Government of India in 1893, have become a source of grave anxiety to those intimately connected with the agricultural and industrial development of the country. In order to give recognised shape and form to the efforts of those who have hitherto raised solitary and inefficacious protests against the system, it has been thought advisable to organise some concerted action in this connection, and with this object "the Indian Currency Reform League" has been started in Bombay. There is a wide consensus of opinion, among economists as well as business men, that India's economic welfare demands the reopening of the mints and the resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in June 1898, urging the same course, has therefore their full approval. If, however, the Government consider the reopening of the mints as impracticable, the League, by respectfully pointing out the disastrous consequences of a policy which theatens to impoverish the economic resources of the country, and involve agriculturists, planters and manufacturers into serious difficulties, will pray Government for the lowering of the ratio to such a figure, as would, on the one hand, give equilibrium to the country's finances and, on the other, substantial relief to producers and others.

Fully convinced that the object aimed at is to avert further mischief, and to mitigate the hardship at present complained of, the Provisional Committee cordially invites all bankers, manufacturers, traders, producers and others who sympathise with the object of the League to enrol themselves, as members, and with their support and assistance add weight and influence to the operations of the League.

Those desirous of joining the League should communicate with the Provisional Honorary Secretary, Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE Seistan Boundary Commission, which is now fitting out in Quetta, will probably take the direct route to the Perso-Afghan frontier, and not travel by the circuitous Nushki road across the desert. The party will thus pass through South-Western Afghanistan for a considerable distance until they strike the Helmand, and this route would have the advantage of showing them the state of that river and what bunds are actually in existence. The complaint of the Persians, it may be remembered, was that the Afghans had built new bunds and thus prevented the usual overflow for irrigation in Seistan. So far as can be ascertained there has been no action of this kind, the shortage of water arising simply from drought. The Amir of Kabul, we understand, will send a representative to meet Major McMahon and the march of the joint Commission, though an arduous one, should not give rise to any political complications. It is most desirable that the questions at issue between the Persians and Afghans should be quickly settled, for there is bad blood already on either side and serious trouble might ensue unless a settlement were made.

The amount of transport required for the Seistan Mission may be judged from the fact that 1,300 camels have had to be hired in addition to the Silladhar Camel Corps available. Captain Tottenham, Enumeration Officer, Baluchistan, has been appointed to the charge of the hired animals.

NEW DAVIT GEAR FOR BOATS.

DEMONSTRATION AT BOMBAY DOCKS.

AN improved method of swinging out ships boats, ready for lowering into the water, was exhibited and explained to an interested gathering on board the B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Dwarka by Captain W. H. Rothwell, the inventor.

The object of the improvements, which consist of a gravity-turning davit gear and automatically falling chocks, is to swing boats, hanging by their tackles to the davits, and in their securing position in-board, to a position out-board, and clear ready for lowering into the water, with the minimum expenditure of time and labour. The davit is of ordinary form and construction, but is fitted with a roller mounted on an axle in a loose collar, and running on an inclined plane. The collar is fitted to move freely round the davit when the securing key is removed. To demonstrate the facility with which the boats can be handled with improved apparatus, the gig of the Dwarka was several times swung out, and the working of the invention explained by Captain Rothwell and the Chief Officer, Mr. G. Elton. The pulling of a lever releases the chocks upon which the boat is secured, and at the same time the boats, gripes detach themselves automatically by means of a slip-hook. As soon as the weight of the boat falls upon the davits the forward davit runs downwards and outwards upon its inclined way, and the after davit following by force of gravitation, boat and davits swing outboard. To turn the davits in-board, with the boat hanging by its tackle, it is only necessary to unship the key which keeps the roller collar to the davit when, the latter being free of the automatic gear, turns on its heel and runs to the top of its inclined way. By the improved method a boat can be swung out, manned, and lowered into the water in 19 seconds.

FEW people could have imagined that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Bill for the transference of the Osborne estate to the British nation concealed a fatal flaw, and that much legal wrangling and Parliamentary discussion must intervene. We are now, however, rudely disturbed by Mr. Caldwell, the Member for Mid-Lanarkshire, who appears to be of opinion that the Osborne estate is so strictly entailed that the entail cannot be broken without the consent of Prince Edward, son of the Prince of Wales. The consent of the Prince of Wales, already given, is not enough; and as the minority of Prince Edward renders his consent impossible, a legal difficulty of the first magnitude makes its appearance. It is, of course, possible that when Mr. Caldwell comes carefully to read the provisions of the trust deed, if he is allowed to do so, a "way out" may suggest itself to him. We may also be allowed to descry a gleam of hope in the fact that Mr. Caldwell has as yet practised only at the Scottish Bar, and that his knowledge of English law may not be perfect.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Leslie Crawford is appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, in succession to Mr. Harkisandas Narottamdas.

Captain H. S. Strong, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for twelve months, from the 18th December.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for five months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

The following appointments are made:—Mr. F. X. De Souza, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A. (Cantab) I. C. S., on relief, to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. J. A. McIver, Third Grade Duputy Collector, is appointed Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, vice Mr. F. B. Young, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Political Department, and to continue to act as Superintendent, Photozincographic Department.

Captain C. W. Garraway acts as a member of the Karachi Port Trust during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bell.

Major W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, with effect from the 19th October.

Mr. John Monteath reported his arrival on the 28th November and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. John T. Scotson reported his arrival on the 28th November, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Percy B. Haigh reported his arrival on the 28th November, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. John E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., reported his arrival on the 28th November, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON THE "EARTH'S BEGINNING."

ON Saturday last the members of the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association assembled at Lady Jenkins' bungalow, Pedder Road, to hear a lecture on "The Earth's Beginning" by Professor K. D. Naegamwalla, M. A. The lecture was well attended, nearly 50 ladies being present. Several of the important and interesting facts mentioned in the lecture were illustrated by lantern slides.

In the course of his lecture Professor Naegamwalla said:—

The nebular hypothesis attempts to give a connected explanation of the present state of the earth not only in relation to the sun and the planets of our system but also with regard to all other celestial bodies outside the solar system. It was first propounded by Kant as a pure speculation not based on any observations whatever. He was followed by La Place and William Herschel. The latter astronomer while observing the heavens came across a large number of objects which even in his giant telescope gave no signs of revolution into discreet stars. Unlike the milky way which resolves itself into innumerable stars when viewed through a telescope these objects persisted in looking like patches of light or masses of glowing gas, and Hirschel was thereupon led to announce the fact that in the heavens there were bodies in the gaseous state, and that the stars and the sun and the planets have been found by the cooling down of similar gaseous masses. But Lord Rosse who followed him with the help of still larger telescopes showed that some of the supposed nabulæ of Hirschel were mere clusters of stars. Latterly, however, by the help of the spectoscrope it has been demonstrated that many of these patches of light are really gaseous.

It is impossible to notice the gradual growth of a sun or a planet, because the time required for cooling down and even partial solidification transcends all our ideas of chronology. This is not to be wondered at. We see in our life time trees growing, and can mark and note their growth, but not so a butterfly which lives only for a day. That butterfly, however, can find evidence of forest growth by observing trees in all stages of developement. We can similarly, thanks to the modern telescope, see worlds in different stages of developement, from the primordial hot gaseous mass right down to cold solid bodies like the earth and the moon.

An intermediate stage is occupied by our sun. Its temperature is estimated to be about ten times that of a furnace in which iron is melting, while its total heat is such that the whole available coal supply on our earth cannot keep up the sun's heat for more than a fraction of a second. No possible supply of fuel from outside such as comets and meteors can maintain this gigantic furnace. The only way to explain the maintenance of solar heat is to suppose that the sun is yet in a semi gaseous condition, and that the contraction of its mass by some internal force causes the development of the heat. A contraction of one mile per year in the diameter of the sun can thus account for solar energy, while the sun's distance is such that even the continued diminution of his size at this rate extending over hundreds of years cannot be detected by us. The comets are really gaseous, at least their tails are. This is proved by the fact that in numerous instances stars have been sun shining through the tails of comets.

The earth itself is not yet quite cold. Deep borings in the crust of the earth have invariably shown a rise of temperature as we go lower and lower down, and the tremendous volcanic manifestations with which we have been lately familiarised also indicate the existence of a large quantity of heat inside our earth. The moon has evidently cooled down much more than the earth owing to its comparatively small size, but its surface gives undoubted indications of great volcanic activity in the past. The planet Jupiter is not yet evidently, cooled down to the state of the earthl and Saturn with its rings is a counterpart in miniature of some of the ring nebulæ.

All the planets have orbits more or less in the same plane. They revolve and rotate in the same direction. This cannot be a fortuitous and accidental coincidence, for according to the theory of probability the chances of such an accidental coincidence occurring are at least a million to one.

In the heavens we find some nebulæ without any definite shape, some of spiral form, others with central condensation with outlying knots and elliptical in shape strongly suggesting systems like our solar one in a previous stage of evolution, while the ring nebulæ forcibly reminds us of the planet Saturn. The spectroscope, however, reveals the fact that these objects are still more or less gaseous. We thus see that the heavens are in a growing state of evolution, and that there is strong evidence that

"This world was once a fluid haze of light
Till toward the centre set the stary tides
And eddied into suns that wheeling
Cast the planets."

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Naegamwala for his interesting lecture, and to Lady Jenkins for kindly lending her room, was proposed by Mrs. J. A. Turner, and seconded by Mrs. Bapuji S. Framjee and was passed unanimously.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday states:—

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote will hold a Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday, the 13th December, at 9-45 p. m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and gentlemen who attended the Levee, or were entitled and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in mess dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress. Such gentlemen who do not wear European dress will appear in the dress worn on high ceremonial occasions.

IN connection with the scheme for connecting Trincomalee with the railway system of Ceylon, the Government of India have decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the question of broad-gauge connection between the two countries. The Commission is to have as President Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow; and the other members are Mr. G. A. Anderson, Secretary to the Government of Bombay for Railways, and Sir Allen Arthur, of Messrs Ewing and Company Calcutta, to represent the non-official interest. The inquiry will probably be held in Madras towards the end of January or early in February.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A farewell dinner was given at the Kaiserhof Hotel at Berlin in honour of Mr. White, the retiring United States Ambassador, by the recently formed American-German Association for the promotion of friendly relations between the two nations. The guests included all the Ministers and a number of eminent German scientists and professors. In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by Professor Harnack, Mr. White, in the course of a long speech, said that words failed him to express all he felt. So long as life lasted, the rememberance of the days he had passed in Germany would be precious. Twenty-one years ago he left Germany as he was doing to-day after serving as Minister Plenipotentiary. Many old faces of that time had gone, such as Gneist, Treitschke, Curtius, von Sybel, von Bunsen, and Lothar Bucher. He fell in love with Germany at first sight. Years ago, after a term of diplomatic service at St. Petersburg, he matriculated at Berlin University. He recognised the heritage of law, administration, thought, and action which England had bequeathed to America, but Germany gave them high ideals of civilization, thoroughness of research, science, literature and art. He was but a follower of Bayard Taylor, Bancroft, and Tappan in revealing to America the merits of Germany. He remembered that during America's great struggle Germany alone stood unflinchingly by her. He thought it his duty to work for a good understanding with Germany. Most misunderstandings between peoples were due to ignorance of each other. Mr. White then spoke eloquently in praise of his own countrymen whom, he said, were not mere dollar-hunters, as they were represented to be. Thus, no Power had been more interested in the Hague Disarmament Conference than America. Prince Henry's visit to America was a most happy inspiration. His Royal Highness had won the respect and admiration of all Americans. Probably no nation had ever felt so bitterly towards another as Americans did towards Englishmen at the close of the American Civil War, but the peaceful result was now a matter of history. Americans were essentially peace-loving. American education was most strongly influenced by Germany. Few Americans went to Oxford or Cambridge, whereas in Germany hundreds were studying. Another link was the vast number of Germans settled in America, who were a most powerful factor for good. They always took an honourable part in America's struggle whether in peace or war. Commercial rivalries were transient. He had no claim to the applause of his hearers, but from his manhood he claimed to have been influenced by love of Germany. In conclusion, the Ambassador said: May our mutual relations continue for ever, and the tie between America and Germany grow steadily stronger. I offer you the toast of my heartfelt wish for goodwill between Germany and America. May it ever continue and ever increase!"

Nothing definite has yet become known regarding the negotiations carried on in France by the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleague, Mr. Fielding, during their late visit after the Coronation. According to information from an authoritative source, their visit to Paris had a double object. Their first aim was to obtain an increase in the number of articles already enjoying the minimum tariff negotiated by Sir C. Tupper years ago; in this number is a series of articles already enjoying the minimum tariff in the United States. The second object was to persuade the French Government to abolish the indirect shipment tax, which burdens every ton of Canadian produce introduced into this country with a duty of 36f. Goods brought by French vessels are exempted from this tax. This was voted by the Chamber in order to encourage the development of French shipping, but the attempt was a failure. Sir W. Laurier suggested as an alternative that shipments from Canada destined for France, accompanied by a direct bill of lading, should at least, even if they touched an English harbour and were transhipped in an English harbour, be exempted from payment of anything above 36 francs. It appears that the Canadian Ministers left satisfied with the result obtained. The success of all negotiations, however, hangs on a condition which does not seem to make much progress. Sir W. Laurier and Mr. Fielding had, it is affirmed, obtained from M. Delcasse the promise that he would imitate the Canadian Government by paying an annual subsidy of £10,000 to a company which would run two French liners direct from France to Canada. When Sir W. Laurier and Mr. Fielding went to the North of France their mission was to induce some of the large manufacturers and importers trading with Canada to find the necessary money for the purchase or construction of these two boats. As an additional inducement Sir W. Laurier held out the formal undertaking of an English shipowner to set aside two steamers which would run in conjunction with the French vessels. He promised that the utmost would be done, but this has as yet amounted to very little.

The visit of the Kaiser to King Edward is not ascribed here to a sole desire to settle various political questions. We are informed that the Kaiser's main object in visiting Sandringham at this time is to carry out a project which, if successful, will unit the two reigning houses even more closely than at present, besides forming a further bond of sympathy between the two peoples. The Emperor is understood to have in mind certain proposals of an important political character for a working agreement between Great Britain and Germany affecting the welfare of both nations and not, as is supposed uncharitably in some quarters, for the benefit of Germany alone. His Majesty is also said to have had in mind a discussion with King Edward and Queen Alexandra as to the desirability of arranging a marriage between the German Crown Prince and one of the English princesses. It is known that a union of this character was favoured greatly and frequently alluded to by the late Queen Victoria, and it would only be in accordance with her late Majesty's wishes were it to come to pass. It is freely stated here that the late Queen was exceedingly fond of dwelling on the possibility of an alliance between the Crown Prince and one of her grand-daughters. It is confidently believed in Berlin that an official announcement covering the Kaiser's cherished hopes in this matter will be promulgated at an early date.

M. Finot, the editor of the "Revue," is publishing a somewhat novel study of the relations between France and England. With characteristic intellectualism he begins by trying to prove that the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races have a common ethnological origin. To this one might perhaps reply that everybody is descended from Adam and Eve. It is true enough that in language, literature, and blood we owe a good deal to our Norman conquerors. But is this the kind of fact that has any weight politically in these latter days? A similar criticism applies to the flattering opinion that the French Revolution was occasioned by the influence of British ideas of Parliamentary liberty. It may be the truth, but Frenchmen will hardly thank us for dethroning Rousseau. We enter the region of reality when M. Finot enlarges upon the extent of Anglo-French trade, and the necessity for a European coalition against the American invasion which is said particularly to harass England. But even here one does not quite understand how an Anglo-French Alliance would help us, or even have any relevance unless we are to understand the suggestion as implying a Customs union. An Anglo-French Zollverein would, however, be so far beyond the range of practical politics that we need scarcely take it seriously. At the same time, M. Finot's desire for an Anglo-French rapprochement is not to be dismissed too lightly because at present he justifies it by somewhat academic arguments. Such a rapprochement would complete the isolation of Germany and it may be this possibility that partly accounts for the Emperor's visit to these shores.

This, indeed, is "The Spectator's" theory. According to our contemporary, the Kaiser desires more than all else to make bad blood between us and the Franco-Russian Partner. We are asked to believe that the Kaiser holds in his pocket a copy of some document which proves that Russia was anxious at one period to intervene on behalf of the Boers. With this thunderbolt, William II. intends—so we are told—to make the King's flesh creep. Next, says "The Spectator," he will try to palm off the responsibility for his Bagdad Railway on to us, by securing a £100,000 a year subsidy on account of Indian mails. If one may say so, "The Spectator" is very precise in its figures. It does not seem likely that Germany will admit Great Britain as an active partner in her pet scheme to open up the Garden of Eden. It might strengthen the Kaiser's hands against Russia, but it would take the edge off the Kaiser's triumphs in the Near East. What glory is there in running an Anglo-German Railway? France wrests dividends from Egypt, but they are the price of her mortification. She does not enjoy her partnership with Britain. Of course, it is very possible that "The Spectator" rightly explains some recent pinpricks we have felt at Germany's instance. They may be gentle intimations that we had better make terms with our rival for the sake of peace and comfort. But in view of the treatment of this problem, we think the views expressed by "The Spectator" sound a little far-fetched.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg. "It is stated on good authority that M. Pobiedonostseff has requested to be relieved of his office on the ground of his advanced age and his desire to pass the last years of his life in quiet. The Czar has acceded to the request, and an official announcement to that effect is expected at the New Year. Count Sergius Scheremetieff, member of the Council of the Empire, will be designated successor to M. Pobiedonostseff." The correspondent of the "Koelnische" further states that all the rumours regarding the unfavourable state of health of the Czar and Czaritza are untrue, and that both their Majesties are enjoying the best of health. M. Constantine Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, whose impending retirement is announced in the above telegram, was born in 1827. This fanatic from reflection is of spare build, with pointed nose, keen and penetrating eyes, and clean shaven face. In 1865, when he became tutor to the Czar Alexander III., who was then twenty, he was a Professor of Civil Law at Moscow. Three years later he was created a Senator, and in 1872 a member of the Imperial Council, while he was appointed to his present post in 1881. His idea was that absolutism and orthodoxy, as being divine and founded on history, formed the only sound basis for a Russo-Slav State system. After the accession of Alexander III. his influence increased, and, favoured by Katkoff and his successors, he began his work of Church reform. He was the originator of the persecutions of the Catholics, and other bodies in Poland, Little Russia, and Lithuania. In 1898 he published a volume of essays which appeared in England under the title of "Reflections of a Russian Statesman." In this work he declared that "among the falsest of political principles is the principle of the sovereignty of the people, the principle that all power issues from the people. Thence proceeds the theory of Parliamentarism, which has up to the present day deluded much of the so-called intelligence, and unhappily infatuated certain foolish Russians...Parliamentarism is the triumph of egoism, its highest expression."

It is to be hoped that his retirement into private life means the dawn of an era of greater tolerance in Russia.

There was a violent scene in the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday during the discussion of the urgency motions and interpellations brought in by the Social Democrats and Christian Socialists regarding the election riot which occurred after the declaration of the second ballot in the Favoriten quarter on Saturday last, when the police charged the crowd with drawn swords, and many persons were injured. The members of the two parties engaged in noisy recriminations, which continued during a speech subsequently made by Dr. von Koerber, in which the Premier promised to furnish an exact statement of the circumstances under which the police intervened. The Anti-Semites, elated by their success in the elections for the Provincial Diet, hurled scornful epithets at the Socialists, whose retorts were equally violent. Led by Dr. Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna, the Anti-Semite Deputies shrieked such expressions as "Murderers" and "Assassins" at the Socialists. The latter reported with cries of "Swindlers, robbers, burglars," Dr. Lueger meanwhile making pantomimic gestures expressing his desire to force the Socialists to the ground, and accompanying this performance with shouts of "Assassins." Both parties exhausted their vocabularies of abuse in their endeavours to express their opinion of each other. Dr. Lueger finally left the House, crying "Adieu, assassins; adieu, rabble," while the Socialists shouted instructions to the Burgomaster's friends to "take the besotted fool to his pothouse."

The opening of the tunnel in the heart of the Eternal City, through the Quirinal Hill and under the Royal Palace, has brought forward the interesting question of what it shall be called. At first the English word tunnel was used, as a matter of course, the pronunciation being peculiar, but still recognisable, until a cry was raised by the purists who insisted that as there was an Italian word it should be used. The choice lay between galleria and traforo. The "Giornale d' Italia" opened a kind of referendum among the best known authors and literary people, the result being that the majority were for traforo, which means "through a hole." While in England foreign words, and especially Italian ones in music, are accepted in their entirety such as crescendo, piano, allegro, &c., in the Peninsula they are always Italianized, which produces some most ludicrous results. For instance, beefsteak has been turned into bistecca, which is applied, not to the kind of meat, but to the mode of cooking it, so that one demands beefsteak of veal without a smile, the waiter not having the remotest idea that you are using or misusing a foreign word. Another term is tramway, which has been made over into tramvia, and, of course, means the same thing. Then there is meeting, which has become miting and to which another syllable has been added, making mitingaio which signifies a man of high flown language who impresses the masses.

UNCANNY PHENOMENON IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

Mr. W. D. Stanney, late master of the s.s. Kent, writes to the "Daily Chronicle,": Can anyone throw light upon "the peculiar phenomenon" so well described in your issue of yesterday by a passenger on the R.M.S. Orizaba that occurred to the east of Cape Guardafui on August 26 last? By a strange coincidence on August 26, 1891, at eight p.m., when crossing the Arabian Sea in the s.s. Kent bound to Singapore, we experienced the same ghostly spectacle. The south-west monsoon was blowing hard, and it just so happened, at the relief of the watch, that the main-trysail carried away, and all hands were aft trying to save the pieces, when, to our consternation, the sea calmed down, and we entered into a ghostly region. A horrible hue fell upon everything. It frightened the life out of all hands, who quite thought their time had come; but we ploughed on in safety for over an hour, and left it as suddenly as we entered it. Not one person on board had ever seen the like. A few days after the second officer, perusing an old "Chambers's Journal," came upon a description of the same thing, and it was called "The White Water of the Arabian Sea."

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NOTES FROM PANDHARPUR.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on Tuesday says:—Pandharpur is rather an out-of-the-way place, being 31 miles from Barsi Road, one of the nearest railway stations; but in the Sholapur District it stands next to Sholapur. It is essentially a place of pilgrims, and has a rich Municipality, the greater part of whose income is made up by the tax levied on pilgrims who flock here at the time of the different fairs. Fortunately, Pandharpur has still enjoyed perfect immunity from plague, for which thanks are really due to Mr. T. R. Gune, L.M. and S, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the local dispensary.

Last week was a very busy period for Pandharpur people. Mr. A. F. Maconochie, the Collector, came here on the 21st of the last month, and left Pandharpur this morning for Sangola. During his stay here, he attended many interesting functions. Last Sunday he presided over two prize distribution ceremonies, and was entertained with pan supari at the Native General Library.

On Sunday at 9 a. m. he went and saw the Dispensary, and also paid a visit to the Tennis Club in the Dispensary compound, which he was pleased to find pretty well kept up, considering the backward condition of the people. Just after this, he walked with some of the leading men in the town to the School of Industry, where he distributed prizes to students who had shown good progress in technical education. The Superintendent of the institution read its report, giving a short history of it, and stating how it was progressing. The institution was started in the year 1878 mainly through the efforts of Rao Saheb Laishankar Umiyashankar, the then sub-judge of Pandharpur, who thought it to be a useful appendage to the orphanage founded by him in 1876. The school turns out about five trained carpenters and about as many blacksmiths every year, and may be considered to be in a state of progress. It is one of the institutions maintained by the local municipality, from which it receives a grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. After the reading of the report and the distribution of prizes, Mr. Maconochie, in a lucid speech, congratulated the institution on having had another year of prosperity. He said the only possible way for the regeneration of India was the development of her industries. He suggested that to the art of carpentery and smithing should be added that of chemical tanning and of working the shuttlecock; the former simplifies the work of tanning to an enormous degree and the latter has been found to be very useful in Bijapur, where it is worked under the management of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose. He said that he was himself going to make a similar experiment in weaving at Sholapur and Akalkot.

In the evening Mr. Maconochie visited the Native General Library. Mr. S. V. Tilak, B.A., the president of the managing committee, in a short speech, told him the condition of the Library. He said that though the Municipality had reduced its grant from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150 a year, the public liking for the institution was increasing as was seen by the fact that during the last four years the number of subscribers had more than doubled.

Mr. Maconochie, in his reply, exhorted the Municipality to increase their grant to Rs. 500, and thus to do something more tangible for the spread of reading in a backward place like Pandharpur. He also suggested that the Municipality should at once pay off Rs. 5,000 which were already promised towards a building for the Library, and that the managers of the latter should, with the addition of their reserve fund, erect a suitable building for their institution, with a nice garden around it and thus add to the picturesqueness and beauty of the town.

From the Native General Library Mr. Maconochie went to the Victoria Jubilee High School, where all the elite of the town had already assembled to witness the prize-distribution ceremony. The Headmaster, Mr. V. M. Datar, B.A., read a report of the institution, showing what work he and his colleagues had done during the official year 1901-1902. Mr. Datar had indeed a satisfactory tale to tell, as the results of all the classes, specially those of the Matriculation and School Final Examination, were excellent in the year under report.

The High School had, that year, sent up seven candidates for the Matriculation Examination, of whom five came out successful; and of the two that were sent up for the U. S. F. Examination, both passed.

After the reading of the report, and the recitation of a few choice English pieces by some of the students, Mr. Maconochie distributed the prizes, and congratulated the institution on its state of progress. He alluded to the necessity of maintaining an institution like the High School in a well equipped state, and also asked the Municipal councillors to raise the pay of the Headmaster and to improve the status and prospects of all the members of the staff.

The distribution of pan supari and flowers to all those present terminated the proceedings.

A HOUSE-OWNER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The house-owners in Bombay suffer a great deal, and their grievances are not considered by the authorities nor are any facilities given them to alleviate the same. Since the outbreak of the plague the Government in adopting all other precautionary measures to check its rise and stamping the same have kindly erected sheds at a very great cost on the open part of the Town to facilitate the poor to evacuate their houses in infected localities and to remove to these huts. The poor class of people through their ignorance thought it an unwise act to remove, and when asked to do so called this zooloom, and abused the kindness of the Government; therefore the large expense incurred in erecting these sheds was found to be nothing but waste of money. Finding this a fruitless effort, the Government thought it advisable to meet the influential and well to do people from each community and persuade them to teach their own people the advantages derived by evacuating the infected houses, and the intention of the Government of offering free ground to erect sheds at their own cost, and this had the desired effect. Some leading members of each community generously contributed to the funds for erecting sheds for their own community, and so it is seen that now every community have their own encampments existing on the healthy and the prominent part of the city. On the Back Bay Reclamation all classes of people look gay and cheerful in spite of many inconveniences they have to undergo in leaving the houses, but I regret to say that men of position and means, through their influence, at once get the occupation of these huts, and you will find that most of the occupants of these huts are well-to-do people, such as doctors, barristers, pleaders, merchants, etc., who can well afford to change their residences from one place to another in case of need. The number of the sheds so occupied by these people deprive the advantages of the middle class people, who in their need are handicaped and cannot remove to the sheds they not being available. The above people get the advantage of leaving their houses from December to May every year, and thereby the house-owners suffer greatly, whereas they get no exemption of taxes for the portions of their houses remain vacant. The Municipal Commissioner will, I hope, take some steps to alleviate the grievances of the house-owners in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

HOUSE-OWNER.

FROM BEHIND THE DESK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Fair Play has done well to call public attention as well as that of Government to the dissatisfaction and discontent caused by native heads of departments sacrificing justice and right to favouritism and nepotism by promoting class interests and oppressing those subordinates who own no kinship to them or who are not powerfully recommended or supported. I regret very much that natives who clamour for posts of trust and responsibility, when they come to power do not use it disinterestedly, and it is painful to observe that those who serve under them bitterly complain of injustice. They talk benevolently and smile sweetly but act malevolently towards inferiors and shed crocodile's tears when doing wrong. Be that what it may, it is to be hoped that Lord Curzon who has done so much to improve the administration will see his way to remedy the discontent in public offices due to the oppression of one class by another, and then induce public bodies to follow the wholesome example set by Government.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, December 4.

THE OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you state that the Parsis are desirous of arranging a return match with the above team on their way home in February next, as two of their best players, Messrs. Key and Powys-Keck, were unable to join them in the recent play. The idea is capital, and I would suggest that the Presidency players and the Hindus should also follow the example of the Parsis and offer a return match to the Authentics as they were not successful in any of the matches played by them in Bombay, so that the spectators as well as lovers of cricket can satisfactorily give their opinion as to the real ability of the Authentics.—Yours, &c.

G. A. TURKHUD.

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WORK AMONG THE LEPERS IN INDIA.

AT the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. E. Proctor, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening at their residence "Seascale," Pedder Road, to hear an address on "Work among the Lepers in India" by Mr. Thomas A. Bailey, the Honorary Organizing Secretary for India, of the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East." The mission was founded in 1874, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava being the Patroness and his grace the Lord Primate of Ireland the President. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Fulton. Amongst those present were Sir Edward Bates, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. H. Birkett, Lady Jenkins, the Rev. Dr. Machichan, and many others.

The proceedings were opened with a short prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. The chairman, in introducing Mr. Bailey to the audience observed that he was going to speak about lepers in India, a subject which claimed the sympathies of all present. Mr. Bailey was a gentleman who had devoted a good deal of his time in alleviating the sufferings of lepers.

Mr. Bailey, in opening his address, referred to the condition and number of the sufferers from leprosy in India, pointing out that they were estimated to be about four hundred thousand people thus afflicted, of whom a vast majority were homeless and helpless. Their condition was one of the most pitiable imaginable, suffering from the disease which resulted in the decay of the flesh until most of them were without fingers on their hands, without toes on their feet, and often without sight and speech. He said the disease took three forms, the anesthetic, tubercular, and unmixed. It was incurable, the medical science having not yet produced or discovered a satisfactory cure, though there had been cases in which the disease was stayed. It was, also, according to the concensus of the medical opinion, decidedly contagious, and was, therefore, a great menace to the public health. It was not necessarily hereditary, as great many children of leprous parents had by segregation been saved from the disease. The mission which he (the speaker) represented entirely existed in the interest of that afflicted class. It was founded in Dublin in 1874. Its objects were as far as possible to relieve sufferings of the afflicted, which might be done by medical treatment, regulating food, providing homes to live in and clothing to cover them, to supply the simple wants of inmates in its homes, to bring them the message of hope through the gospel, and to provide homes both for those afflicted with the disease, and for their untainted children. It finally aimed at not only checking the spread of the disease, but ultimately to stamp it out altogether by means of segregation. That, of course, largely depended upon the support it received. This work was carried on through the existing missionary societies. The mission to lepers did not send out its own agents. The mission had homes of its own, numbering about thirty, scattered all over India, besides which there were fifteen homes for untainted children. It was supported mainly by voluntary contributions but up to the present most of its support had been received from Europe and America, and Mr. Bailey pointed out that if the work was better known in India, the committee looked hopefully for a large support from natives of this country as well as the European residents. The speaker said he was glad to report that Government was now placing good deal of confidence in the mission, and was encouraging its work by not only giving grants in a few case, but in one case specially inviting the mission to unite with them in the management and control of a large asylum to be erected under the Lepers Act in Bengal. The need for the extension of this work was clamant and the society was beseeched with appeals from missionaries, Municipalities, and Government officials to start new homes, and in some cases to take over the control and management of existing ones which were being erected. Mr. Bailey then pointed out the following ways by which those present could assist the work. By giving annual subscriptions or donations, by becoming Collectors, by purchasing the literatures of the society, and by interesting others. The speaker, in conclusion, gave some interesting stories, showing the gratitude and appreciation of those on whose behalf the work was carried on, and announced that Mrs. Proctor had undertaken the duties of honorary Secretary in Bombay, and requested all others who wished to assist the work of the mission to communicate with that lady.

The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said they would all agree with him when he said that their most cordial thanks were due to Mr. Bailey for the very interesting lecture he had delivered that evening. He had told them many things which they had not known before. He had given them much to think of and spoken with such earnestness and in a manner as to carry conviction to their mind. He had made them realise how much suffering there was in this world, and how much they could do to alleviate that suffering. Their thanks were also due to Mr. and Mrs. Proctor for kindly asking them to be there to meet Mr. Bailey. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Directions (not for hearing.)

1226—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Kurmally Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.—For a final order.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1230—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtay vs Zuhiroodin alias Baloo Mirza Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard.

Long Causes.

1223—Chitnis M and M—Shantaram Narayen Daboolkar vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. for posponement.

1224—Framji and D—Ali Mahomed Nensi vs Karim Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M.

1232—Mal H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M.

1233—M and J—Jugjeewan Raisiug and another vs Parmanand Raja.

1235—Bhaishanker and K—Ramjee Govindjee vs Bhagbai widow and others—Tyabjee and Co.

1236—E F Nicholson—H G Gell vs Taja Noora—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of the decree and for further consideration and amendment.

903-01—Payne G S and M—Pallonjee Pestonjee Cooper and others vs Pallonjee Shapurjee Mistri—Nanu and H

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

268-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

132-02—Bicknell M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lallubhoy Javer—Mansbuklal D and J.

271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Kanjee and others vs Pragjee Soorjee and others—Dikshit and D.

88-02—Crawford B and Co—Municipal Corporation vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.

207-02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.

869-01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Oomer and others—Pestonjee R and K.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.

814-01—Madhowjee V—Bai Premcore widow vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Mansuklal J. and H.

303-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Girdharidas Gunshamdas and others—Pestom R and K—(For postponement).

770-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee D M Jejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart—Craigie L & Co.

524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtaz vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kustoor Tricam and others—K B Mehta—Part heard

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

328-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.

For trial of preliminary issues.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visamal Asoomul—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Khumbharwada	7	6	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	18	18	96
Total plague deaths to date	121,400	100,882	
Same date last year	33	20	103

THE BISHOPRIC OF NAGPUR.

THE new Bishopric of Nagpur is a result in the main of the enormous size of the Diocese of Calcutta which stretches from Assam to Rajputana and had become too unwieldy for the control of one man. The subdivision had long been felt desirable, but until the arrival in India of the late Metropolitan the attention of the Church authorities had been occupied in the work of organisation elsewhere. Dr Welldon, however, threw himself into the movement for the foundation of the new See and was fortunate in securing the assistance of the Rev. T E F. Cole, then chaplain of Jubbulpore, who was indefatigable in gathering donations and offertories for the endowment of the new Bishopric. Bishop Wilkinson of Central Europe also helped materially by making himself responsible for a large sum of money. The amount to be received for the income of the Bishop had to be sufficient to yield the monthly pay of a Senior Chaplain, while Government allowed one senior chaplaincy to be absorbed in the See, thus raising the pay to Rs. 1,600 a month—none too bountiful a provision for one who is sure to have many calls upon his liberality. As for the work, the area will presumably cover the Central Provinces and Central India and will be thus largely a missionary Diocese, though not so much so as the neighbouring Bishopric of Chota Nagpur, with which, by the way, it will run a risk of being confused. The English Church Missions which will form part of the new Diocese are not very strong. The interesting among them is, perhaps, the C. M. S. Mission among the Gonds which has flourished in influence and numbers, but has the unenvyable reputation of being about the most unhealthy Mission in India. In the Central Provinces and Central India there are seven chaplains, two A. C. S. chaplains, and fourteen missionaries working around thirty churches. The Rev. Eyre Chatterton, the first Bishop of Nagpur, is a distinguished alumnus of Trinity College, Dublin. He was Senior Moderator (i. e., first class in Honour Schools) in Ethics and Logic and first Theological Exhibitioner of that College, and is B. D. and M. A. He was ordained deacon in 1887 and priest in 1888 by the Bishop of Durham. Besides his scholastic attainments, he has had considerable experience of a kind which should prove useful in his Diocese, for he was head of the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh in the Diocese of Chota Nagpur from the initiation of that mission until 1900. He is young, active, popular and eloquent, so that the authorities would seem to have made an excellent choice.—"Pioneer."

LORD KITCHENER'S RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

THE "Indian Daily News" referring to the arrival of Lord Kitchener in Bombay observes that in its account of the Commander-in-Chief's landing a contemporary rhapsodizes over the beauty of the Apollo Bunder, its significance as the portal of the West and so forth. Such ebullitions are of periodical occurrence; but it is easy to see that the excitement in the present instance has been caused not so much by the advent of the Pacificator of South Africa, as by the melancholy reflection that "Urbs Prima in Indis"—one is tempted to quote Faulconbridge's advice to Austria respecting the calf skin—has allowed so unique an occasion to pass without such formal civil reception as Lord Kitchener received even in the obscure Boroughs of Sussex. The European population of Bombay are deeply chagrined by the churlishness of the Municipal Corporation, and it is only natural that the Press should seek to divert attention from the great blot of the welcome by the introduction of gilded irrelevancies. But it is rather absurd to argue that Lord Kitchener would have preferred to dispense with all civic ceremony. He is, we know, a man of deeds rather than of words, but neither in England nor in Egypt did he neglect the opportunity, which these functions afforded him to speak his thoughts on matters concerning the Army. Lord Kitchener during the war in South Africa had the chance of appraising the stuff that officers of the Indian Army are made of; and so satisfied was he of their grit and ability that he recruited his Staff largely from the little band. If he had had to reply to an address at Bombay, we are sure he would have paid a tribute to the men whom he has already delighted to honour, and by a natural transition of ideas spoken of the expectations and hopes he has formed of the Army he has been selected to command. Thanks to Messrs. Pherozshah Metha, Vacha and their following, this speech has been lost to India. We think now Bombay had better take in their sign.

MINERAL PROSPECTING IN THE DECCAN.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

WITH reference to the proposal of Messrs. Parry and Company of Madras to form a syndicate with Messrs. Cass and Company to prospect such portion of the Nizam's dominions as are not claimed by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, the Nizam's Government, to whom the proposal was submitted, have been pleased to accord their sanction to a prospecting licence being granted to the syndicate, subject to the following conditions:—A prospecting licence may be granted for a term of 3 years with the right on its expiration to renewal for a further period of 2 years, should the syndicate then be able to satisfy Government that they have in the previous three years done good work under the licence. The syndicate should, within the first year of its prospecting period, select and notify to Government areas on which they propose to carry on their prospecting operations and relinquish such lands as may not be required. The syndicate should pay at the commencement of the year of licence a fee of Rs, 1 000 (bali sicca).

The prospecting licence shall include the right to prospect for all kinds of minerals, oils, gold, silver and precious stones in all areas other than those for which the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has submitted leases, but not in Malgonda district which includes Chinballa copper field, the grant of a lease for which is just now before the Nizam's Government. The syndicate shall be entitled to take, for the purpose of experiment or as specimens, any coal, iron or other things specified in the conditions attached to the licence subject to the payment of the usual royalties. A number of other conditions safeguarding the rights of Government and of private individuals as affected by the licence are given.

Mr. J. B. Cass of Secunderabad and representative of Messrs Parry and Company has been requested, it is understood, by the Financial Secretary to forward a draft of the prospecting licence, if accepted, with a view to its being transmitted to the Government of India, whose approval and sanction are necessary to the scheme before any negotiations are finally completed.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Government of Bombay have passed the following resolution on the report of the Surgeon General dealing with the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1901:—The report confirms the evidence of the mortality returns as to the general improvement in the public health in 1901, except as regards the plague and malarial fevers. The fear of plague measures which at one time caused a decrease in the attendance at medical institutions seems now to have been overcome. It would, seem, however, that either concealment or wrong diagnosis of the plague cases is still common in the districts of Dharwar and Belgaum. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the recovery of outstandings on account of hospital fees at the St. George's Hospital will continue to receive the attention of the Surgeon General. His Excellency in Council notes with pleasure the commendation bestowed by the Surgeon General upon the officers named in paragraph 29 of his report and wishes to place on record his appreciation of the industry and zeal shown by Surgeon General Bainbridge during his term of office which has now closed. It is hoped that when the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2322 of 25th April last are in full operation, it may be possible for the Surgeon General to submit his report by the due date.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8th December 1902.

2nd Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th December 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st December 1902.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood—dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest disease, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

THE NEED FOR SUPERVISION.

Mr. H. C. Williams, Commissioner of Bhagalpur, was the first witness examined by the Police Commission on Tuesday at Bankipur. He was of opinion that practically all classes of police work required improving. He suggested an increase in the numbers of superior grades, more cohesion between the District and Railway police, greater detective skill and an increase of pay. He observed that the District Superintendent of Police must not be considered capable of doing all the work he is supposed to do unassisted, and that good work both on his part and on the part of his subordinates must be more adequately recognised than is the case at present. With regard to the superior staff, he expressed the belief that men recruited in England were very good. He thought that if the pay was raised, more public school boys would come in. In the Indian recruits there was room for improvement. He advocated the following scale of pay:—Deputy Inspector General, Rs. 2,000; District Superintendent of Police Rs. 600 to 1,200, and Assistants Rs. 250, 400 and 500 according to grade.

Mr. F. C. Daly, District Superintendent of Police, Patna, was also in favour of raising the pay and prospects of the superior ranks. He considered that the general character of the reform of the Native police should tend to stricter discipline and more supervision by trustworthy authorities. As regards the village police he was in favour of entrusting the appointments and supervision of the chaukidars to police and not to the punchayat as the latter was too much under the influence of the zemindars.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Deputy Inspector General, had a poor opinion of the Native police from Inspectors downwards, characterising them as corrupt and oppressive. He was also another advocate for an improvement in the pay and prospects of the superior staff, a suggestion which has been made by nearly every one of the numerous witnesses examined on Tuesday.

The Commission has now finished its work as far as Bengal is concerned, and proceeded to Benares on Wednesday night.

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji delivered judgment on the suit instituted by Mr. Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy against Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 68,750 or such other sum as the Court might seem just. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee & Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while the Hon. Mr. Scott with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, represented the defendant.

The case has already been reported.

The defendant, while denying the plaintiff's title to relief for the sake of peace and to avoid litigation, had deposited in Court the sum of Rs. 800, which he was willing should be withdrawn by the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his claim.

His lordship in delivering judgment observed that he believed the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendant, and dismissed the suit. The plaintiff was ordered to pay defendant's costs of the suit from 18th December 1901, when the sum of Rs. 800 was brought in Court by the defendant. The plaintiff had also to bear his own costs from the 18th December 1901.

IMPRESSIONS OF CELEBRITIES.

(Continued from page 4.)

The sketch of Cobden, whose acquaintance Miss Cockran made in Paris, shows the great statesman in a most pleasing light. Like Thackeray, he was fond of children. But it does not seem that he could rattle off funny stories about giants and fairies as Thackeray could, and Ruskin. But he was good at blind man's buff.

He caught me so often that I accused him of seeing through the handkerchief tied round his eyes. He answered that as I happened to be the fattest little girl in the room, he managed to find me out. His voice was soft, the expression of his face kindly, his manner most sympathetic. He often spoke to us children, and would listen gravely, seriously and encouragingly to our talk. I was surprised to hear that he was a great politician, he was always so simple and charming.

And what will neurotic writers intolerant of disturbance, think of the following instance of Cobdenian equanimity?

Mr. Cobden's power of concentration was remarkable; he did his work with all his family round him. Once one of his little daughters rushed into the room with a pinafore full of young rabbits which she placed on his writing table amongst his papers, but he was not disturbed, he gently removed them, placing the rabbits on the floor, and continued his writing. The chapters on Lord Leighton are among the best in the volume. Artists, as well as the public, should be interested in Lord Leighton's correction of the popular impression that the President's personal influence, as such, counts for anything in the hanging of pictures at the Academy Exhibition. Sir Frederick, as he then was, denied, in the authoress's presence, that he had any great influence.

A striking instance of this was when Robert Browning's son sent his big statue (in bronze) of "Dryope" to the Academy. Sir Frederick exercised all the influence he had to try and get a good place in the Sculpture Gallery, and yet it was rejected. Messrs. Horsley Faed, and many of the older academicians considered the statue coarse, so "Dryope" had to take refuge in the Grosvenor Gallery. Sir Coutts Lindsay took pity on the discarded nymph, and found a place for her there. Mr. Browning was most indignant, and never forgave Burlington House for rejecting what he considered the grand statue of "Dryope" (it had cost about £1,000) his son's finest work of art. It was a melancholy sight to see poor "Dryope" on her way back from Burlington House!

"ILL-BRED AND PLEBEIAN."

THE "Information" states that with the exception of the Turkish Ambassador in Vienna, all the diplomatic representatives of the Ottoman Empire abroad have recently complained to the Porte that their salaries have not been paid to them for many months. One or two Ambassadors have not received a farthing for over two years, and nearly every Turkish diplomat has at least a year's salary to draw.

In consequence of the energetic protests addressed to the Porte, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has now issued a circular note to all Turkish diplomatic representatives abroad, informing them that the Sultan is highly displeased at the ill-bred and plebeian way in which they have dunned the Government for their arrears of payment, and that they will be summarily dismissed if they continue to worry his Imperial Majesty with their importunate demands.

POOR CRISTIAN WIDOWS CORONATION FETE FUND.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	644	8	6
A Friend	10	0	0
Total	654	18	6

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 30th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	1	8	55 p.m.	49	...
Teheran	4	2	18 p.m.	...	27
Suez	4	2	50 p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th December, 1902.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. David Christie Murray does not wear a shepherd's plaid across his shoulder; he does not stride along as if walking on air, head thrown back and locks floating on the wind; he does not terrify hostesses by too realistic afterdinner impersonations of Jenny Geddes in her footstool act, nor does he declaim Greek and Gaelic regardless of time and place. Nevertheless, one cannot fail to be struck by the resemblance between him and the late Professor Blackie. Not a physical resemblance, although with his brown, velvet jacket, snow-white hair, and fine, clean-shaven face, David Christie Murray is almost as picturesque and noticeable a figure in dingy Fleet Street as was John Stuart Blackie in the thoroughfares of "Auld Reekie." Mentally, the likeness is arresting. There is the same passionate love of letters, the same strenuous unconventional thought, the same black hatred of cant and hypocrisy, the same ripe Bohemianism, the same "pawky" humour (he was born in Staffordshire, but Scottish blood is in his veins), and the same rough, but true philosophy. One does not say that there are no better-read journalists than Mr. Murray, but a very small room would contain them.

This is the more remarkable that he never had any education, as we understand it. He was taught the three "R's," and then turned loose to fight his own way in the world. How from a reporter on Birmingham "Morning News" he became "Times" Special in the Russo-Turkish War, and after that one of the most prolific novelists of our time, is fairly well-known, but it is not a matter of notoriety that he was once a horse-grooming, tight-strapped, swaggering dragoon. He served for one year in the 4th Dragoon Guards (Royal Irish), and undoubtedly he was dear at the shilling they paid for him. Nine months of his year's service were spent in "cells," or, at all events, under restraint of some kind. He preached sedition openly, and as he had then, as now, the gift of clothing his ideas in most attractive garb, he very nearly succeeded in demoralising the Royal Irish. Here is a sample of his behaviour.

On one occasion he was hailed before a pompous major for some trifling offence. The officer opened the ball with "Stand to attention, man." That contemptuous "man" was too much for Mr. Murray's turbulent blood, and without circumlocution he consigned his superior officer to the bottomless pit. Sequel, a regimental court-martial and a month's "hard." Nearly four decades after he had shaken the barracksquare dust from his feet, to the unmitigated relief of his commanding officer, he was entertained at a banquet just before his departure for Australia. Among the company was Colonel Shaw-Hellier formerly one of Mr. Murray's officers, and in replying to the toast of his health the guest of the evening brought down the house by seizing the opportunity to forgive publicly the man who some forty years before had once given him fourteen days' C.B.!

Of the excitable, brilliant Alsatian who was his collaborateur Mr. Murray has the warmest recollections. Herman's was a most lovable personality. He wrote English extraordinarily well, but his speech was a fearful joy to those who heard it. "Eh? vot yes melo gott dam," was his usual reply whether asked to have a drink or supply a plot, of which he always had at least three hundred in his head. He was capable of a prodigious amount of work, and whilst money flowed to him like water he also spent it in Niagara-like torrents. To attempt to differentiate collaborateurs is a fascinating, but dangerous pursuit. In support of this last I may instance the case of Murray and Herman's Bishop's Bible. Mr. Murray had written practically the whole of the second and third volumes whilst on his way to Australia when by a cruel mischance his MSS. (he writes a tiny but beautifully legible hand, by the way) was blown through an open port-hole, and, naturally, lost for ever. At the first opportunity, Mr. Murray cabled to Herman, who was acquainted with the plot of the story telling him of the accident, and that he must finish the book which was required by a certain date. Finish it Herman did, and when it appeared a too sapient critic of the "Athenæum" remarked that there was no difficulty in distinguishing the authors' respective shares, as obviously no one but an Englishman could have written the scenes in the second and third volumes. Although, delightful short stories continue to flow from Mr. Murray's pen, he has practically renounced fiction, his work on the "Referee" and other papers fully occupying his time. It was no easy task to fill the shoes of the late Mr. J. F. Nisbet but it were hard to say what other man could have filled them so well and so amply as David Christie Murray scholar and dramatist man of the world, and man of letters.

Some good monkey stories are told in the "Captain" by Professor R. L. Garner. An African trader of his acquaintance owns a chimpanzee which learned how to unlock a cupboard having an inside latch, instead of a sliding bolt, with a piece of hardwood which he had gnawed to fit the latch-hole. The same monkey was addicted to afternoon tea, which he shared with his master's family, and always begged for more sugar, no matter how much he had. The trader once put a handful of salt in the ape's cup from an open bag near by. The animal made a wry face on tasting the beverage, and ran from the building. Next day, when the trader's back was turned, the ape put a lot of salt from the bag into his master's cup, and hurried from the room, to reappear, stealthily, in a few minutes with a roguish leer on his face and a grunt of satisfaction.

Some very sanguine gentlemen are credited with the idea of starting a number of "Scotch Porridge Houses" in London. The porridge is to be made by "a combination of cereals chosen on chemical principles with reference to the food requirements of the stomach"—whatever that may mean. It will be served by Scotch girls arrayed in tartan. With no desire to discourage business enterprise, says the "Glasgow Evening News" we are afraid that if the promoters hope to attract the Scot in London they will be disappointed with the result of their experiment. There is only one way to make "porridge," and that is with oatmeal. The other things may be quite excellent and wholesome, but they are not "porridge" as we know it.

One of the easiest ways of earning a living is to be a politician in Montana, U.S.A. There are always millionaires striving to represent that happy State in the national Senate, and the means they adopt to gratify their ambition benefit every voter in the State. In the winter of 1900, when Senator Clark was asked to explain before an investigating committee how he came to spend £25,000 in securing his election from the Montana Legislature, he replied that he wanted to control the State in the interest of a pure Democracy. No price was too heavy if it would only purchase purity. One of Mr. Clark's purification agents, an expert of the first rank, got £10,000 for his services. Three others divided over £15,000 between them. Their charges were also remarkably high. For instance, it cost them £5,000 to purify one Montana senator, £3,200 to purify another, and £2,000 for a third. Two representatives were saved from iniquity by a present of £3,000 apiece. Others received £2,000, £1,900, £1,600, £1,200, £1,000, and £400 respectively. One senator was purified by finding £1,200 in his trunk. Another found £220 in cash lying on the table of his hotel room. In fact, the total outlay for purification on both sides during that campaign was estimated at £300,000, or about thirty shillings a head for the entire population of the State.

After this it was hoped that Montana was so thoroughly cleansed that "a pure democracy" would stand by its own strength. Unhappily this year's campaign has shown that the zealots for purity cannot afford to retire just yet. The chief officer elected the other day was a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the most remarkable efforts were made to keep the fountain of justice undefiled. Senator Clark had one candidate; his opponent, Mr. Heintze, another. Both men are determined purifiers, but each seems to suspect the other. Senator Clark is so enthusiastic on the subject that he spent £50,000 to keep the State Convention free from Mr. Heintze's influence. Mr. Heintze was not to be outdone. He offered Clark's son £500,000 to persuade his father that the Heintze brand of purity was the better of the two. Also he bought up two newspapers, imported the best editors and writers and cartoonists he could lay hands on, and circulated copies free throughout the State. Clark, in generous emulation, offered sums of from £20,000 to £50,000 to two judges who were trying suits in which Heintze was interested.

If Lord Avebury reads the "Chicago Chronicle," he will probably be tempted to add a new chapter to his book on ants. American ants are much more up to date than ours. They know all about hypnotism and magnetism while the English variety, it would seem, has scarcely advanced beyond the alphabet of Christian Science. The "Chicago Chronicle" stumbled upon an ant-doctor's consulting room, and so is able to tell us how it is done. Our enterprising namesake watched some ants come out of a hill. Some of them "were weak and emaciated—invalids in fact." They were accompanied by healthy members of the community, and all made their way to a distant ground. There "a big and sturdy ant" was stationed. He waved his feelers towards the approaching invalids. They came up to him one by one, and "submitted themselves to treatment." The physician ant made passes over the head and body of the patient "in a manner distinctly suggestive of the hypnotising of nerves and muscles practised by human doctors." When the Scene was over, the patients went back, and the doctor "marched off in the opposite direction." This is very interesting—but would the "Chronicle" mind changing its name?

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

Christmas is within measurable distance (writes "A Society Butterfly"), and our thoughts will soon be intent on the business and pleasure of present-giving. Originality is the one thing needful, for we are all done to death with what has been termed the plague of papercutters, pin-cushions, and photograph frames. Then we want to give gifts to so many different people; not only to our relations and society acquaintances, but to country folk and the old, poor, and hard-working.

Knitted goods, in the form of gloves, scarves, and stockings, commend themselves to this purpose, and if we can benefit the makers as well as the recipients, we seem to do a double duty all round. Lady Charlotte Stopford has started an excellent enterprise to give home employment to the women of the small fishing village of Courtown Harbour, County Wexford, Ireland. The workers are mostly wives and daughters of fishermen, and during the winter storms their earnings are often all that their families have to depend upon. These women are excellent knitters, making socks, stockings, gloves, scarves, etc. and are most eager and grateful for employment. No profit is made on this business; it is managed by the Ladies Stopford, who buy the wool for the workers, and superintend the execution of orders. They produce stockings of the finest wool for ladies' wear, and their strongly-made socks are much in demand for charitable purposes. Shooting stockings are made a speciality, and all the goods are suprisingly cheap. If any readers care to assist these hard-working Irish fisher folk, orders or letters of enquiry should be addressed to "The Lady Charlotte Stopford, Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland." The subject of Christmas presents is wide, deep, and of thrilling interest, and shall be dealt with later on.

A short seven hours' journey alone separates London from Paris, the fashions of the two capitals are in many ways identical, and yet the standard of taste is as wide as the poles asunder. This becomes apparent when one contrasts a French model made for the London market, and the genuine article brought over by Parisian dressmakers, who pay us a call "en passant." For instance, in the colour and make of street frocks and trot-about gowns, we see in London dresses of bright red, glaring green, and Royal blue, worn for shopping and morning walks in the park. A smart Parisienne, on the contrary, always gowns herself in [illegible] brown, black, or dark blue, for walking in the streets, or an early outing in the Bois. Then, London folk have not a Frenchwoman's horror of looking "afternoonish" in the morning. A London lady loves the picturesque, prefers a big hat, and is addicted to silks, satins, and velvets. In Paris, this is not so. The smartest women wear tweed, serge, or cloth gowns before luncheon, and choose a dainty toque rather than a wide-brimmed feather-bedecked hat.

These simple costumes, however, are raised from the commonplace by the addition of most magnificent furs. A blue serge would be adorned by priceless silver fox; a grey tweed might be given a stole of petit gris and ermine; and a brown gown is certain to be glorified by an arrangement of dark sables. The Comtesse de Castellane, even when at the height of her reputation as a millionaire, wore the quietest of morning clothes, generally greys and browns, with dainty white tulle neckties and pretty, neat toques to complete the smart simplicity of her costume. Americans have a great instinct for aptness of attire, and so have also a certain set of Englishwomen. But our friend, the ordinary Londoner, is much to fond of bright colours and gay attire, when it is a case of walking in muddy streets, or a drive on the roof of the ever-useful omnibus.

After two o'clock all is changed. For driving, for afternoon parties, or the home fireside, a woman may be as picturesque as she pleases, and the more so the better, if she chances to be young and beautiful.

It is not often that I mention names for the purpose of recommendation in "Boudoir." A lady wrote to me asking if I could give her the address of someone in Paris to take charge of her two little girls while she was in India. Unfortunately, I was not able to help her at the time. Now, through Mr. T. P. O'Connor I have heard of what she wanted, and I trust to chance that she may see this answer. If not it will be useful to parents anxious to give their daughters a Parisian home education.

The name of the lady desirous of receiving in her family two girls to learn French is in itself sufficient recommendation. Mme. Schneider is the widow of Dr. Carl Schneider, the late brilliant journalist. She is French by birth, and a most highly accomplished and successful teacher of languages, speaking herself modern Greek, Italian, German, English, and French with equal fluency. Having lived in England, she understands the comforts of Englishwomen. Her apartment in Paris is large and airy, and is situated just at the beginning of the Bois, the most healthy part of the city. Her young daughter of eighteen is a good musician and French scholar. Mrs. O'Connor will be happy to see anyone wishing to go to Paris, and to give further particulars. Mme. Schneider's address is 16 Rond Point de la Porte Maillot.

The King has left London for Sandringham, where the German Emperor is now his guest. The House of Lords has reassembled. Liverpool and Lingfield have been the important racing fixtures of the past week.

Lord and Lady Lonsdale have arrived at Lowther Castle for the winter. Lady Lonsdale was Lady Grace Cecillie Gordon, and is sister to Lord Huntly, Lady Ancaster, etc. She is a tall, good looking woman with dark hair and a fresh complexion, who seems to prefer a country life. Even when in London she mixes but little in general society. This, however, by no means prevents a considerable stateliness in the ordering of her establishments, especially in the stable department. When at Lowther Lady Lonsdale drives in a carriage with four horses, postilions, and outriders and in London her canary-coloured barouche is magnificently horsed. The utmost ceremony prevails at Lowther Castle, even in everyday life. When Lord and Lady Lonsdale are dining alone a quaint, old-fashioned custom is observed. Lord Lonsdale fills his glass and drinks to "The King," and then bowing and addressing his wife, to "The Ladies." She then drinks to "The Gentlemen," and the little ceremony is ended.

Lord Lonsdale is known to his intimates as "Hughie," and can be best described as "horsey, and "a good fellow." He is boundlessly extravagant where his hobby is concerned; but generous and kind-hearted, and, as a consequence, extremely popular. Sports represents the one interest of his life; he is a fine and fearless rider, a splendid whip, and what he does not know about a horse is not worth knowing. He is a member of the Four-in-Hand Club, and his team of chestnuts are a sight worth seeing. All his horses are chestnuts, and his carriages bright yellow; these latter are very smart, and are disrespectfully styled "mustard-pots." He acts as a kind of king in Cumberland and holds the post of Hereditary Admiral of the coast of Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Lowther Castle is an enormous residence, able to accomodate seventy or eighty guests, and—and what is of equal importance—their servants also. It is as comfortable as it is splendid and well fitted. The park is a large one, and its erratic owner sometimes causes hound races and sheep-dog trials to take place within its borders. Lord Lonsdale has an illustrious friend—the German Emperor, and next week that mighty monarch will be a guest at Lowther Castle. A double house in Carlton House Terrace is the family abode in London. The outsider knows it not, but it contains precious treasures of art, including exquisite French furniture, and paintings by Boucher, Fragonard, etc. Lord and Lady Lonsdale are childless, and the heir is Lord Lonsdales brother, Mr. Launcelot Lowther.

Mr. and Mrs. Launcelot Lowther are now at Asfordby Hall, near Melton Mowbray. Mrs. Lowther was Miss Gwendoline Sheffield, and is sister to Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Lady Arthur Grosvenor, etc. She is a pretty woman, and entirely devoted to sport and country life, is a fine and fearless rider, and possesses some splendid hunters; she shoots as well as she hunts, using a 12-bore double barrelled hammerless gun, which was made to her own order. Mrs. Launcelot Lowther is especially clever at "potting" rabbits and partridges, and has even contributed to sporting literature by means of an article on shooting in the "Sportswoman's Library." She is noted in the hunting field for her smart get up. Her hats are the best neatest, habits the smartest, and covert coats the best cut of any lady in the shires. She has three children—two girls and a small boy of six.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhæa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MOLINEUX FREE.

END OF A FAMOUS TRIAL IN NEW YORK

THE Molineuxcase ended on November 11, in the acquittal of the prisoner, Rowland B. Molinaux, of the charge of murdering Mrs. Kate Adams by means of poison sent through the post. The jury were out only twenty-five minutes when they brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

It has been evident through the second trial that such a verdict was likely, and it has proved a most popular one, especially after the speech of the defendant's counsel on November, 10, in which he riddled the evidence of the prosecution.

Mr. James Osborne, the Assistant District Attorney, who had charge of the Government side of the case, made the closing speech in which he insisted that the handwriting on the package was identical with that of Molineux, and claimed that the prisoner's well-known hostility to Cornish was sufficient motive for him to have desired his death. The prosecution made no serious attempt to rebut Mr. Black's accusation that Cornish was the actual sender of the package, and relied chiefly upon the handwriting expert's testimony for a verdict against Molineux.

The judge summed up briefly, and made a fair exposition of the whole case, with a leaning, however, in favour of the prisoner.

When the verdict was given General Molineux clasped his son in his arms, and an affecting scene took place. The spectators, with whom the court was packed, showed their sympathy with the acquitted man by raising a cheer. This was suppressed by the court officials.

The news quickly spread outside, and in a few minutes was placarded at all the newspaper offices, where the announcement was frequently cheered by passing crowds. The public has taken the keenest interest in the case from the beginning, and as the second trial has proceeded sympathy has been with Mr. Molineux. People are now wondering whether or not the charge will be brought against Cornish.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Roland B. Molineux is the son of General Molineux of New York. Probably no trial, with the exception of Mrs. Maybrick's, has been provocative of more sensation and excitement than that just concluded in New York. Molineux was a member of the Knicker-bocker Athletic Club, now broken up; Henry C. Barnett, his bosom friend, was chairman of its house committee; while Harry Cornish was physical instructor to the club. Barnett and Molineux became rivals for the affections of a beautiful girl, named Blanche Cheeseborough, who eventually became Molineux's wife. Both Barnett and Cornish were acquainted with the details of Miss Cheeseborough's previous career, a fact of which Molineux was well aware. On November 10, 1898, Barnett received what purported to be a sample box of headache powders. He swallowed a dose, was attacked with an illness resembling diphtheria, and died shortly after. Though it was discovered that the powders contained cyanide of mercury, the inquiry into his death was, for some inscrutable reason, not further pursued.

A few days before Christmas the same year Cornish who had a desperate quarrel with Molineux, resulting in the latter leaving the club, received an anonymous gift of a little silver case for matches and a bottle labelled "bromo-seltzer." He took the present home administered some of the bromo-seltzer to his aunt, Mrs. Adams, and took a dose himself. Mrs. Adams, after remarking upon the bitter taste was taken ill, and died almost immediately. Cornish was seized with violent vomiting, which probably accounted for his life being saved.

A post-mortem examination proved that Mrs. Adams had did from poisoning by cyanide of mercury which analysis showed to have been placed in the "bromo-seltzer," bottle.

After a searching police investigation, suspicion for the murder fastened on Molineux, who was employed in a drug manufactory. This was mainly due to the fact that in May 1898 a Cincinnati firm of druggists had received an application signed "H. C. Barnett," for a sample medicine, and in December 1898 another signed "H. Cornish," and that the handwriting was the same in each case as that on the fatal package addressed to Cornish.

After being twice charged with the murder and discharged by legal, technicalities, Molineux's trial opened on November 14, 1899. It lasted until February 10, 1900, when the New York Supreme Court declared him guilty of murder.

General Molineux, the accused's father, succeeded after strenous efforts in obtaining an order for re-trial of the case, on the ground that bias was introduced in the first trial. The general has expended his entire large fortune in the defence of his son.

Two and a half years elapsed which time the convict Molineux spent in gaol writing plays, before the new trial commenced on October 13 last. Two important witnesses died in the interval, their absence, it is alleged, greatly weakening the case for the prosecution.

INDIAN COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

IN anticipation of the Indian Budget debate, says the "Financial News" of November 8th, the Secretary of State has lately been plied with questions by members of Parliament in search of information or advertisement. Some useful points have been brought out, and one notes with satisfaction the answer to Mr. Schwann, which demonstrates that the pension and other non-effective charges on India have slightly diminished in the past three years, that India now pays only £5,000 towards the cost of diplomatic establishments in Persia and China, against £19,500 three years ago, and that the expense of the India Office is virtually stationary. More interesting is the long answer relating to Indian coinage and currency evoked from Lord George Hamilton by Sir Edward Sassoon. The first paragraph of the answer states that £500,000 in gold has been remitted from India since February last, and this sum has been added to the balances held by the Secretary of State in Council. Thus the superfluity of gold in the Indian treasuries is apparently being used in reduction of remittances by the more familiar medium of Council bills, although to date the sales of Council drafts are somewhat in excess of those made in the corresponding period of last year. The Secretary of State gives the total gold holdings of the Government of India at £6,011,000, of which £5,748,000 is in the currency reserved, £88,000 is in the treasuries, and £175,000, belongs to the gold reserve fund. Sir Edward Sassoon had asked if any of this gold were deposited in the Presidency banks, "or otherwise utilised in aid of commerce," and the reply is that if it were so deposited, its place in the note reserve or the treasuries would have to be taken by an equivalent amount in rupees—"a course which, "in all probability, would hinder commerce "rather than aid it." Doubtless Sir Edward expected this answer, which shows that the Indian Government has come to recognise that gold cannot be got into circulation in India without obstructing the normal course of trade. The Government is always ready to make its gold stock available, whenever the mercantile community has desired gold in exchange for rupees"; but, presumably, that has been but seldom.

Thus far the accumulation of gold by the Indian Government has served only one useful purpose—that of releasing rupees from the currency or note reserves; and thus the endeavour to create a gold currency in India has succeeded in making the circulation more than ever a silver one. The demand for rupees continues, with little or no abatement. From April 1 to August 31 this year the coinage of silver reached Rs. 7,38,63,606, or £4,925,000. Lord George Hamilton is careful to mention that this includes the coinage of British trade dollars for use in Hong Kong and the Straits, coinages for native States in India, and the subsidiary or fractional coinage for India. The native States have absorbed about Rs. 80,00,000 of the total: but the other details are not supplied, and we fancy the dollar and small coin issues would account for comparatively little of the remainder. It is curious that in the same five months the Government imports of silver reached only Rs. 51,830 while the private imports amounted to Rs. 5,04,47,857. Such figures—especially in the light of the exemption of the Government imports from the five per cent. import duty—suggest that something nearly equivalent to a resumption of silver coinage for private account has occurred. That is an impossibility; for the Government must always retain the seigniorage; but the discrepancy between the Government imports of silver and the amount coined gives colour to the idea that the Indian Government is fain to buy silver locally, in order that there may be no delay in supplying the constant demand for rupees. Sir Edward Sassoon's lengthy question ended with a desire to know what during the past six months has been the amount of aid given to the London Money Market by the India Council. The reply is that an average sum of £5,100,000 has been lent to the market each week since the financial year began. On November 5 the cash balance in England was £5,062,228, and so it seems fairly clear that the India Council systematically lends nearly the whole of its London resources to the market—a practice which stands in remarkable contrast with what happens in the United States.

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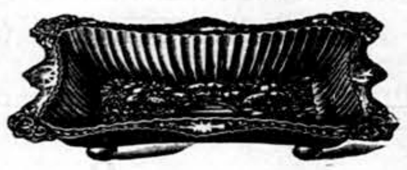
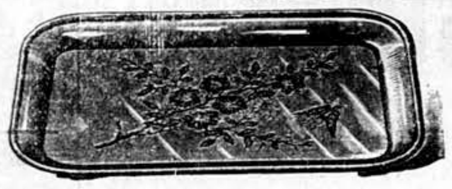
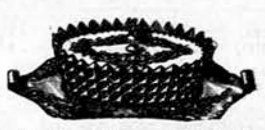
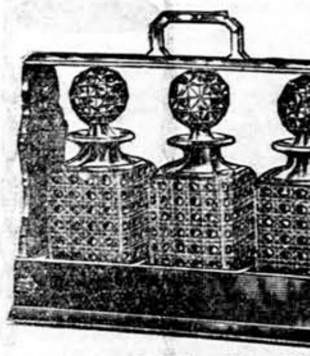

Cake Dish, Rs. 33.

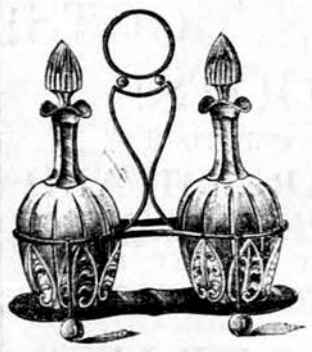

Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22

Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.

Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.


Butter Dish and Knife Rs. 11.


The "Original" Tantalus, Polished Oak, nickel mounts, patent lock, from Rs. 52.

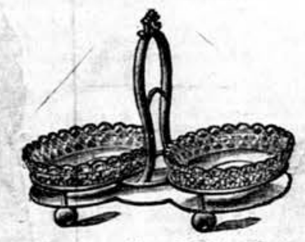

Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

Cruet, Rs. 29.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

Bottle Cruet Frame Rs. 28 „ „ 20

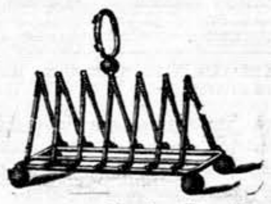
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

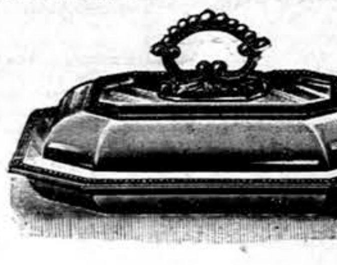

Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserve Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.


Toast Rack, Rs. 41.


11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 33.

Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish. Rs. 40.

Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

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Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ „ „ 24
1 „ „ 29
1½ „ „ 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ „ „ 18
1 „ „ 21
1½ „ „ 29

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Spirit Bottle. Rs. 5-8

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The Bank of England,
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
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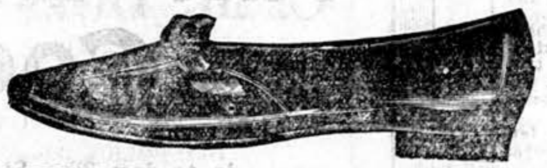

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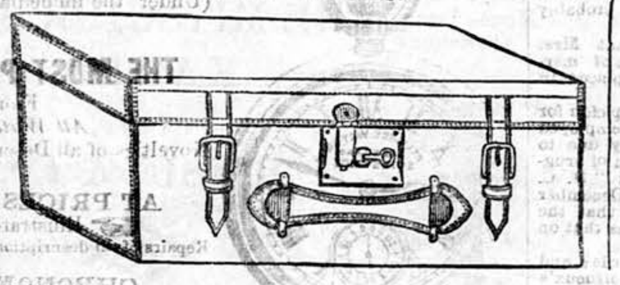

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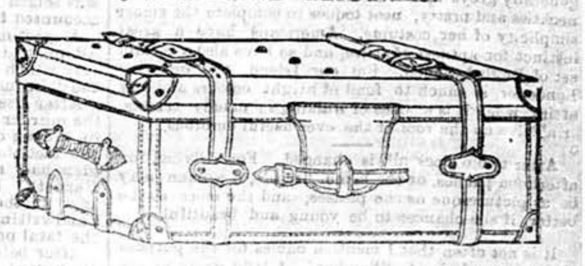

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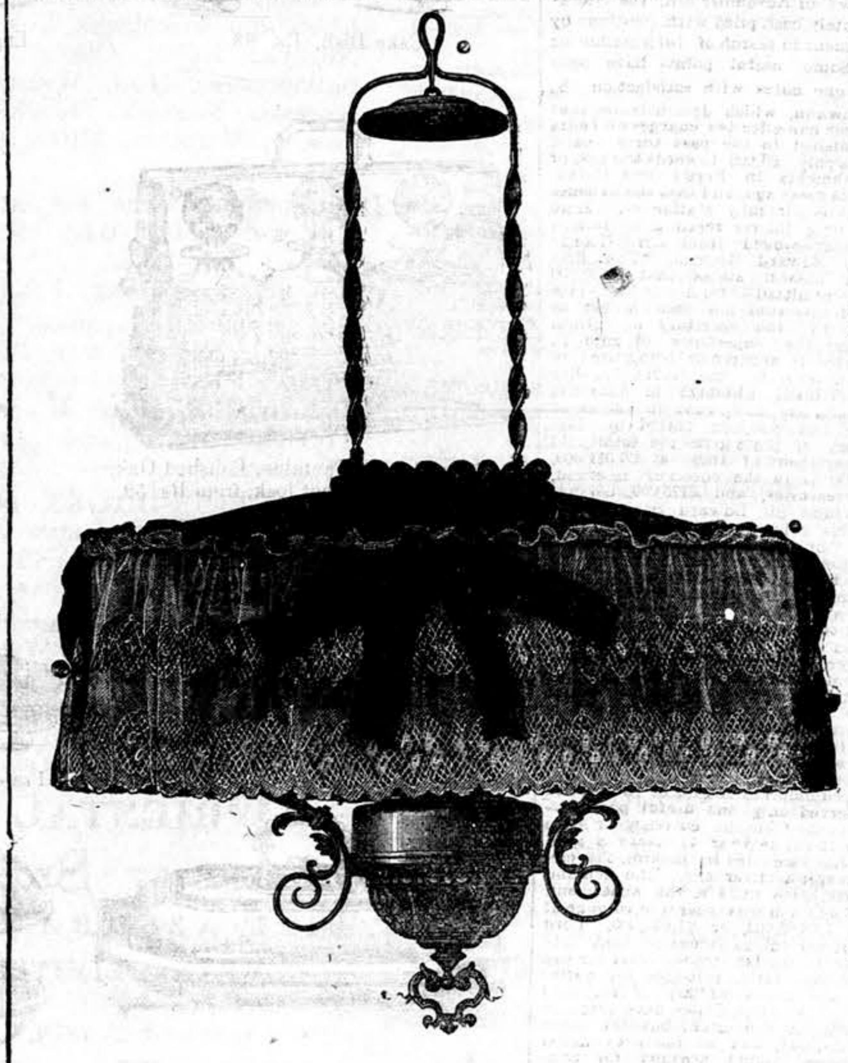

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